

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

REFRINT.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1842.

This is our last appearance before our readers in the year which gave us birth, and we have soon to buckle on our armour for a fresh campaign. Eighteen hundred and forty-two is well-nigh departed to his fathers, and

In the endless vault of eternity,
His coffin is the last of the row.

But the departure of years, like that of old friends, brings with it a train of reflection, wholesome in its nature and humanizing in its influence upon the heart. It almost imposes a retrospect of life and conduct, and in a public career it forces the politician, the legislator, and the statesman to watch the consequences of their actions, and to draw philosophy from results. It points, in fact, to all classes the duty of looking back even for their onward guidance; and the journalist is no more morally exempt in his vocation than other members of the social body which comprises the universal brotherhood of mankind. We shall, therefore, retro-gance with our neighbours upon the time that has slipped from under our feet.

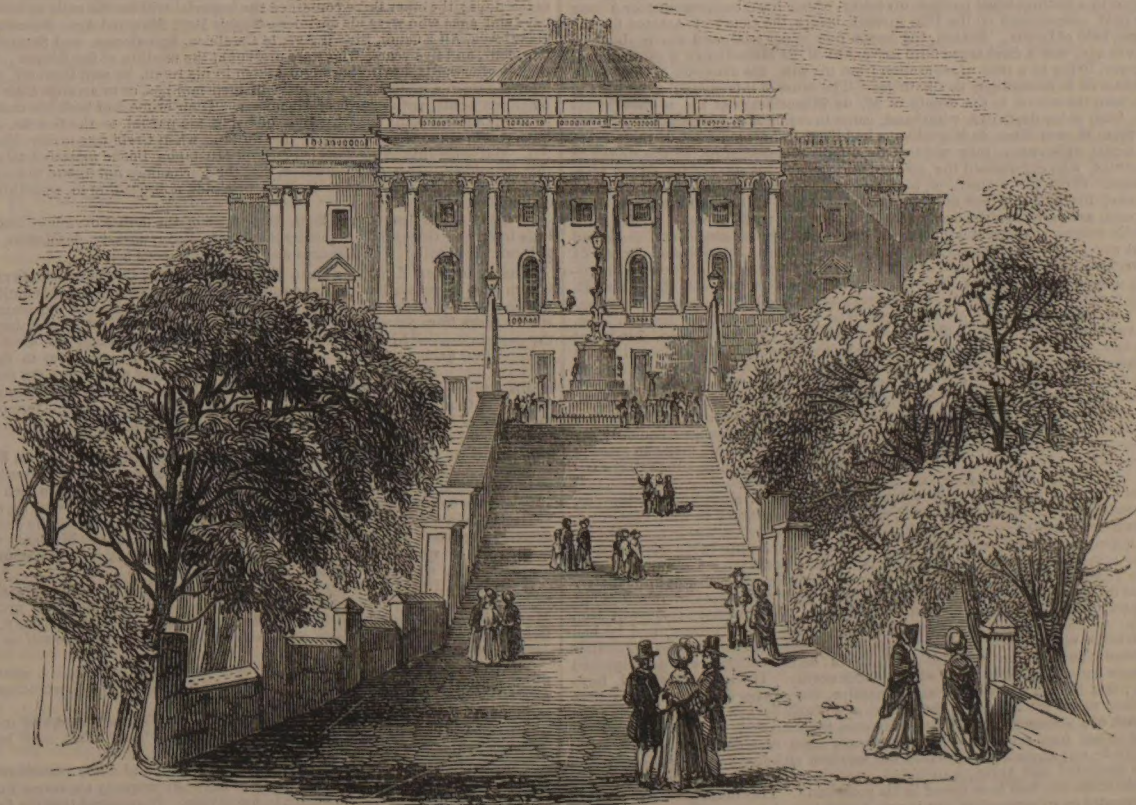
When THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS began a career that has since slid into the full tide of prosperity, and kept buoyantly dancing upon the stream, it set out upon its voyage with a cargo of principles, which we trust will never be exhausted, as long as the vessel is owned by its present proprietors, and its present pilots steer. Many contended then that it could never attain to political influence, nor reach anything more than a mere pictorial renown. Even the novel, and hitherto unopened, field of art was to be exhausted speedily, and the newspaper which was to be a picture-book was not even to be that long. Now, two-thirds only of the period of the past year have sufficed to astonish and undeceive the short-sighted prophets of our destiny, and have established a principle as important to truth and morality as to literature and art. They have proved, first, that while the every day topics of the time can force even art itself to keep pace with their rapidity of action and event, the public might also arrive at the possession of what seemed a toy only to become a treasure—of novelty without frivolity—of pictorial spirit and reflection without the accompaniments of vapidity or grimace. It was proved possible to produce a seriously useful family newspaper, with illustrations, and to find new stars for the firmament of politics and history that could shine gracefully in the kindred society of the old. It linked art and literature in a new bond of kindred, and opened a fresh mine of mental and industrial pursuit. Secondly, it conquered the prejudice that principles and pictures, that mere embellishment and truthful sense and argument, could never harmoniously co-exist. "You may sell," said semi-observant flippancy, "you may sell for your plates, but never for your politics; you may command circulation, but you must not dream of influence." Now this doctrine is, we rejoice to say, crushed utterly by the present position of our journal. Never before was so much influence commanded with so much circulation; for, with the exception of the *Times*, and among the weekly journals generally, those which had the largest amount of sale have had it among the least influential classes, so far as the effect of opinion is concerned, and have rather obtained it by abundant news detail than by the vindication of any system of political morality. We have endeavoured to steer a different course, and have succeeded. We have abjured party—abandoned mere politics, in their abstract sense of creed and class—studied and thought only of the purer principles of general good to mankind in their properly established relations to each other, and set up as our landmarks the symbols of eternal justice and eternal truth. We have sought no favour, pandered to no influence, avoided no contention, disgraced no public cause with a partial advocacy, nor attacked one with an ungenerous blow. Circulating much, perhaps chiefly, amongst the higher and middle classes, we have yet stood sturdily by the swelling bulk of the people, and have heartily championed the poor. It is no small pride to us that we have won the esteem of the working classes, and we have hundreds of testimonials to that effect. The letters we have received are ill-spelt and illiterate, but they are honest, hearty, and sincere, and many of them breathe the genuine spirit of true old English temper and feeling. From the middle ranks we have received a sweeping and abundant support; while the patronage afforded us by the clergy of the Established Church—we presume as a sound organ for proper instruction to the people

—has not been in a single instance opposed by the regrets or disapproval of any other religious denomination or sect. On the contrary, we have been thanked for impartiality on all hands. We are not so silly as to imagine, either, that any class of our readers will be offended by learning that several letters from branches of the nobility have vouched our *entrée* into the regions of aristocracy, and that the journal which we have so much pleasure in endeavouring to render interesting to her subjects is weekly taken in considerable numbers within the palace of their Queen. In fact, our influence has been of that pervading nature which spreads over the whole surface of society like the bubble upon the stream—and mixes with all as harmoniously as do the ingredients in a well-blended bowl of punch—such a bowl as our merry Christmas was born from—and such punch as we would drink from to the happiness of our readers for the new year.

Such is the result of our eight months of existence—such the retrospect upon which we may pleasantly look back. And this position, established from the past, will be to our readers great guarantee for the future. Already are the conductors and proprietors of this journal devising new phases of pictorial attraction to place before our readers. The great anniversaries of public events are about to be abundantly illustrated—the features of foreign courts and capitals will be brought, as the news-occasion admits, into familiar contrast with those of our native land. Our colonies, as each supplies its juncture of interest, will receive graphic depiction upon our pages, and

new and faithful forms of portraiture will soon be brought before our readers with recognizable truth. In the meanwhile no incident of the moment will be overlooked, and the same rapidity which has characterized our previous aptitude, in, as it were, engraving the news of the time, and giving life and vigour to the page of history, will be not only still manifested, but even increased by our employment of every available appliance of modern art. Some striking feature of novelty, also, that may accord with the spirit in which the Colosseum print will next week be presented to our subscribers will be speedily submitted to the attention of our friends.

By our principles we shall abide, we write of measures, not men, except when good men are propounding good measures. Minister nor peer nor magistrate will ever meet with more respect from us in comment than our readers have found us bestowing upon them hitherto in any juncture in which they ceased to respect themselves. On the other hand they are all cordially welcome to our full award of *deserved* approval, and none shall bestow it with more glowing heart than ourselves. Our battle will still be for what is moral, what is pure, what is humane, what is intelligent, what is just; for peace, rational government, and a generous charity to the poor; for the respect that is due to station, society, and the laws; for the best attainable order of national happiness that may be gained without convulsion, and unsullied by crime. And now commend us affectionately to our readers, and let us prepare to put on the raiment of 1843.



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

We avail ourselves of the occasion of the President's message (a summary of which will be found in another column) to present our readers with a view of the tasteful and spacious building in which the sittings of the American Congress are held, and in which, of course, the speech in question was de-

livered. Our space will not permit us to do more than call attention to this specimen of architecture, which does infinite credit to the taste of the Americans, who are proud of their metropolis, although, unlike the other American cities and towns, it does not increase as it ought to do, either in population or wealth, owing to its uncommercial character.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Friday week were comparatively free from the war-exciting articles which had distinguished and disgraced their columns for some days previously. The Spanish intermittent was passing away, and the symptoms of the Anglophobia were less rabid.

The *Moniteur Universel* of Saturday published the following royal ordinance:—

Louis Philippe, King of the French.—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. On the report of our President of the Council of Ministers and Minister Secretary of State of the War Department, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:—

Art. 1. Those who have rendered to the state, in high public functions, eminent services, may receive from us the title and rank of Ministers of State.

Art. 2. No one can be appointed a Minister of State who has not been a Minister Secretary of State, Chancellor of France, President of the Chamber of Peers, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Marshal of France, Admiral, Ambassador, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, First President of the Court of Cassation, Procureur-General at the Court of Cassation, First President of the Court of Accounts, Procureur-General of the Court of Accounts, Vice-President of the Council of State, Governor of the Invalides, Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief of an army, Superior Commandant of the National Guards of the Seine, First President of the Cour Royale of Paris, or Procureur-General of the Cour Royale of Paris.

Art. 3. When we shall think fit to assemble a Privy Council round our person, it shall be formed of—First, princes of our family, having attained their majority in age; secondly, ministers, secretaries of state in office; thirdly, such ministers of state as we shall call upon by special summons.

Art. 4. Our President of the Council of Ministers, and our Keeper of the Seals, are charged with the execution of this ordinance.

(Countersigned) Louis Philippe. Marshal Duc de DALMATIE.

The above ordinance is preceded by the annexed report to the King of the French, dated the 23rd instant, from Marshal Soult, the President of the Council:—

Sire—It is of importance to the dignity of the throne of your Majesty and to the authority of our institutions, that the men who have rendered eminent services to the King and the country should remain bound by their position as well as by their duty to your Majesty, and that you may on occasions, when you think it fitting, call them to your aid, and avail yourself of the light of their experience. This object is endeavored to be obtained in all well-ordered states by the formation of a Privy Council, which, without taking any part in the administration of public affairs, or in the action or responsibility of the King's Government, may be rallied round the Crown, whenever it requires the advice of men of honoured names; and nothing is more suited to promote the interests, as it is to the dignity of the state, than to ensure to men who have served it well in its most important affairs a position corresponding to the rank they have filled, and to which the King may recall them. To be ungrateful of past services is ill becoming a great nation and a wise government. They do honour to themselves by honouring with impartiality merit and devotedness in their servants. The cruel experience in times past imposed upon the King and upon France, has excited, under these grave considerations, the solicitude of your Majesty's Ministers. The measure I have the honour to propose appears to them a natural and useful consequence of the law on the Regency. If the King deigns to approve of it I shall treat his authority for presenting to the Chambers, in the course of the ensuing session, such financial measures as may be necessary for carrying it into execution.

Marshal Duc de DALMATIE.

The above project of law, which is nothing more nor less than to providenting pensions for ex-ministers, will provoke the most animated debates in the Chambers, and is a bold challenge thrown down by M. Guizot to the Opposition.

The Bordeaux and Nantes Chamber of Commerce had sent up delegates to Paris, with strong addresses to the Minister of Commerce, calling for the suppression of the native sugar refining, with an indemnity to the beet-root growers. The *Press* of Monday asserts that the Cabinet had postponed the projected creation of Peers till after the meeting of the Chambers. Havre, like Bordeaux and Nantes, demands the suppression of the beet-root sugar manufacture on payment of an indemnity. Delegates, representing the colonial and home interests, were fast arriving in Paris, to agitate the Ministry of Commerce and the Chambers on the sugar question.

It was stated that the King of Sardinia had conferred on M. de Lesseps, the French Consul, and M. Gattier, commanding the French naval station off Barcelona, the cross of St. Maurice for their exertions on behalf of Sardinian subjects during the bombardment.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.—**PACIFIC SOLUTION OF THE SYRIAN QUESTION.**—Despatches, by extraordinary express, from Vienna, reached the French Government on Monday afternoon, dated the 21st, announcing that a special courier had arrived in that capital with the important advices from Constantinople that the Porte had consented to the appointment of a Christian governor for the Maronite or Christian population of Syria, and a Druse governor of the Druses.

The *Messenger* and *Moniteur Parisien* of Monday night publish the above interesting intelligence.

TRIAL OF JACQUES BESSON FOR THE MURDER OF M. DE MARCELLANGE.—This trial, which excites intense and general interest, on account of the extraordinary circumstances connected with it, and the suspicions of complicity against persons in a distinguished position of society, which have been current for a long time past, commenced on the 19th instant, before the Court of Assizes for the Rhone, held at Lyons. Besson, the person now under trial, and who is about 36 years of age, was a discharged farm servant of M. de Marcellange, a gentleman of property, living in a state of separation from his wife, the daughter of Count and Countess de la Rochefort de Chamblas. The cause of this separation appears to have been the arrival in the family of M. de Marcellange of the mother of his wife, who, at the death of her husband, came to reside with her daughter. Until that time, M. and Mme. de Marcellange had lived in harmony, or, if there were occasional differences, they were made up by the mediation of the Count de Chamblas, who entertained the greatest affection for his son-in-law, M. de Marcellange. From the moment of his death everything changed. Mme. de Marcellange, instigated by her mother, made the home of her husband wretched, although, as shown by all the evidence on the present trial, he was a man of most amiable manners, of great kindness of heart, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, with the exception of the individuals implicated directly or indirectly in his murder. She commenced a suit of separation of person and property against him, and was defeated. During and after this suit M. de Marcellange resided on another property belonging to him in the same part of the country, and, being fond of agriculture, employed himself in farming his own land. His two children had died, and a strong impression was fixed on his mind that they had come by their death unfairly, the mother having, as he supposed, made her hate of the father fall upon the innocent offspring, but nothing has transpired to show that this suspicion was well founded. Besson, after his discharge, entered into the service of Mme. de Marcellange and her mother, and had not only menaced his former master, but had more than once insulted him to his face. His dislike of M. de Marcellange was notorious, and that gentleman frequently expressed to his friends his fear that this discharged servant would make an attempt upon his life. His dread of assassination was stated also in his letters to his sister, who resided at a distance, and that lady so deeply partook of this dread, that on one occasion, and after having been long without hearing from her brother, she called in great alarm upon the Prefect of the department in which she lived, and entreated him to make inquiries as to whether her brother was living. On the 1st of September, 1840, whilst M. de Marcellange was sitting in his farm-kitchen, in an arm-chair, near the chimney, as was his custom in the evening, a shot from without was fired, and he fell dead from his chair. Search was immediately made for the assassin, but he had succeeded in making his escape. Various circumstances tended to fix suspicion upon Besson. He had been frequently seen about the premises as a spy upon the actions of his former master, and he had been heard very recently to utter threats against him. It was besides impossible to suspect any other person of the deed, for M. de Marcellange was not supposed to have out of the family of his wife, a single enemy. It was not supposed, however, that Besson was without an accomplice, for a large dog, which was kept chained up on the outside of the house, and which barked furiously at the approach of a stranger, was perfectly silent on this occasion, and it was discovered that he had been removed. This could only have been done by a person with whom he was acquainted. Besson was arrested and thrown into prison, and it was suspected that Arzac, a shepherd, had assisted him in the murder, for the chain of the dog had been traced to his possession. This man, however, was not prosecuted as an accomplice, for it was hoped that, by his evidence, conviction would be more easily brought home to Besson. In March last, Besson was brought before the Court of Assizes of the Puy-de-Dôme to undergo his trial. An immense number of witnesses deposed to the threats which he had uttered against M. de Marcellange, and some swore to having seen him near the scene of the murder, and described the dress which he wore. He denied ever having worn a dress of the description given by the witnesses, and attempted to set up an *alibi*. His principal witnesses were his wife, and mother-in-law of the victim, who swore that, at the time of the murder, he was laid up at their chateau, with an attack of the small pox, and unable to move; and similar testimony was given by the lady's maid of Madame de Marcellange, Marie Boudon. Arzac, on whose evidence much depended, denied all that was reported of him by other witnesses. It had been sworn by several persons that he had stated to them that he knew who the murderer was, that he had been offered a large sum of money to put poison

into the soup of M. de Marcellange, and subsequently to co-operate in the deed which caused his death. All this he declared was false, and as the witnesses against him were beyond suspicion, the president ordered him to be committed to take his trial for perjury. This incident put an end to the trial as regarded the assassin then sitting, for it was necessary to decide as to the charge against Arzac. Besson was therefore sent back to prison, and soon afterwards Arzac was brought to trial, convicted of perjury, and condemned to the galleys for ten years. In August last Besson again appeared before the court, and on this occasion the same attempt was made to establish an *alibi* by Mme. de Marcellange and the countess her mother; but the suspicion against them had become strong; they were known to have sent out of the way Marie Boudon, who, it was supposed, if pressed hard, would reveal the fatal truth, and that, during the imprisonment of Besson, they had provided liberally for his wants, and had, according to general rumour, been tampering with the witnesses. Another remarkable incident attended this trial. A man named Bernard deposed in such a way as to render it necessary that he also should be committed for perjury. The trial, however, proceeded, and the jury, after six days of patient and laborious investigation, condemned Besson to death. The perjured witness was subsequently brought to trial, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Besson appealed to the Court of Cassation, on various grounds of informality in the proceedings before the Court of Puy-de-Dôme, and was successful. The sentence pronounced against him was annulled, and a new trial was ordered to take place before the Court of Assizes for the Rhone. This trial commenced on the 19th instant. It has been rumoured that the Countess de Chamblas, Madame de Marcellange, and Marie Boudon, having taken alarm, had fled; and such appears to have been the fact.

SPAIN.—It was believed in the best informed political circles that the Regent of Spain would give satisfaction to the French Government for the attacks on the French Consul at Barcelona by the dismissal of Senor Gutierrez.

A Madrid correspondent states that on the 11th inst. the annual ceremony in memory of the shooting of General Torrijos, the Englishman Boyd, and others, after being infamously enticed by General Moreno (who was himself shot by his own soldiers on passing the frontier into France, after the Bergara convention), was celebrated with great pomp at Malaga. The remains of the victims were placed on three magnificent funeral cars.

Espartaco was expected to leave Sarria by the 22nd for Madrid, *via* Valencia. Our Madrid correspondent, noticing the nomination of General Seoane to replace Van Halen as Captain-General of Catalonia, mentions that the Regent would enter Barcelona with an amnesty. The *Patriota* states that General Seoane was replaced by General Ferraz. The ministerial organ adds, that forty thousand men were in Catalonia, and hints that Espartaco would do all he could not only to maintain order, but to throw a veil over the past. The following is the official account of the loss sustained by the troops in the insurrection of Barcelona on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ult. This loss is much smaller than it was stated to have been, even in the lowest accounts given by the Madrid and Barcelona journals. It is as follows:—Killed—2 commandants, 9 other officers of various grades, and 31 privates. Wounded—6 commandants, 29 officers, and 147 privates: 2 horses were killed and 16 wounded.

The dates from Barcelona, to the 18th inst., give the following description of the state of the town, the political situation of which it appears has not changed since the last letters:—The state of siege, the arrests, the shooting of prisoners in the citadel, and the terrorism still exist. Patrols scour the streets night and day, for disarmament has not yet been entirely effected, and it was feared that arms were secreted, although 14,000 muskets have been given up, but it is thought there may be yet 10,000 concealed. The Regent's long stay at Sarria has been impolitic, and has done him harm. It is most embarrassing for the Municipality to get the forced tax paid, as the refugees took away all their available cash and valuables.

The municipal elections began on the 19th day, under the *régime* of the state of siege. In some of the parishes the Moderados had a large majority, but the exceptional state of things caused a majority in others for the Regent's party. The act of the political chief, Senor Gutierrez, the commander of the French Consul, in arresting Senor Gilbert, a respectable inhabitant, had produced a bad impression, as it was wished to return him as first alcalde, or mayor.

The Regent remained at Sarria. The Catalans call him now the *Duc de la Cobordia*, the "Duke of Cowardice." Espartaco, it is said, will leave Sarria between the 20th and 22nd, for Madrid, taking Valencia in his way. It is supposed he will punish the Republicans in that town for their late rioting.

Van Halen is to be dismissed. General Ayerbe is spoken of as his successor. Van Halen's family has already gone to Madrid, whose salvation is due to the courageous conduct of M. Lesseps. The Frenchmen in other towns have presented an address of thanks to the French Consul, for the manner in which he defended their interests, and a gold medal is to be struck for him, to commemorate the event. M. Gattier, the commandant of the naval station, is to have a gold sword from his countrymen.

The *Messenger* and *Moniteur Parisien* of Saturday night published the subjoined telegraphic despatch:—

"PERPIGNAN, Dec. 23.—General Seoane, the new Captain-General of Catalonia, arrived at Barcelona on the 20th. General Van Halen was to leave on the 22nd with the Regent. A delay of eight days has been granted for the payment of the forced tax. The foreign Consuls, including the English one, have offered to give a public dinner to the French Consul and to the Commandant and Staff of the French naval station."

The last fact, say our private letters, is of importance, as indicative of the good understanding existing between the French and English Consuls at Barcelona. It is not explained in the above despatch whether Espartaco has entered Barcelona.

LEVANT MAIL.—We have received Malta papers to the 15th inst., from which we subjoin the following extracts:—

SYRIA.—The news from Syria is alarming. The Sheikh Seeble Harien has escaped from the hands of the Ottomans, where he was detained on political affairs, and gone among the Druses and Maronites. This Sheikh is one of those who gave Ibrahim Pacha so much trouble. Omar Pacha is blocked up in Derel Kamar; he has with him 4030 or 5000 regular troops. The Druses and Maronites took possession of several convoys, in which they found much provisions, munitions of war, and other things for Omar Pacha; the escorts were disarmed and made prisoners. The chiefs of the Druses sent a petition to the Seraskier Pacha, in which they said that they were and always wished to be under the Ottoman government, but that they would not be governed by any other governor than their Emir Behir, or one of his sons.

PREVESE, Nov. 15.—On Saturday morning, 12th, Mustapha Pacha returned, to the joy and exultation of the Greeks, and to the disappointment and chagrin of the Turks, especially the boys and agas, who were very ill at ease when they heard of his coming, as they had been doing their best to get him changed. The day after he arrived, in the afternoon, he sent for all the Turks, and had four firmans read out, the first of which was to announce the birth of the new Prince Abdul Ahmed, for whom illuminations and salutes of artillery are being made for seven days; the other three contained the imperial will for the exile of those chief boys and agas who were his enemies—Shakir Bey, Mehmed Aga, Suleiman Aga, Bahzi Aga, Ali Effendi, Shakir Aga, to Carabusa, Spinalonga, and Serapetra, for two, four, and five years, who were present at the reading of the firman. Immediately afterwards, having bargained them in his room, he sent them off, without allowing them a moment to take leave of their families, or to arrange their affairs, by Greek boats, with guards of Albanians. Their crime had been the making of petitions against him, accusing him of being too partial to the Greeks, and of having armed the Greeks against the Sultan, when Crete was under Mehmed Ali. But according to the Turkish custom Mustapha Pacha mastered all opposition by money. It is said, however, that the Pacha does not intend to keep them there for more six months, the Pacha's principles approaching to something like civilization.

ATHENS.—Our last advices from Athens are of the 30th November, but are of little interest. Government is on its last legs! Ruin, poverty, desolation, appear to await the people. The Minerva and Sicle have been seized.

WRECK OF THE ENGLISH BRIG BESSY ROBINSON, CAPTAIN CHRISTIE.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the loss of the above-named beautiful brig within a short distance of the port of Mitylene, to which place she was bound with empty casks from Smyrna, to take in a cargo of oil. Assailed by a violent gale, the captain used all his exertions to save his ship, and at the time she went ashore she had four anchors down, from which she dragged. Fortunately, to this loss we have not to add that of any lives, the crew being all saved. On the news of this disaster reaching Smyrna, the agent at Lloyd's (Mr. Hanson) engaged the services of Captain Charles Smith, of the brig Eliza Scotland, who immediately proceeded to Mitylene, to give what assistance he was able, in assisting to get the brig off, and save her spars, &c.

BREACH OF QUARANTINE.—We regret to hear that the captain of an English brig from Alexandria, performing quarantine in Smyrna, has been guilty of a gross infraction of the laws, by delivering two parcels of sashes to two Greek shopkeepers before they had been depurated. The Greeks, who were rayahs, or subjects of the Porte, were sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, the guardians severely punished, and the captain given up to Mr. Brant, her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, by whom he was put into prison. The city was put into quarantine for three days, and suspected bills of health issued.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 26.—General Joly, president of the Belgian commission for tracing the boundary line between Belgium and the Netherlands, has arrived at Maestricht. The Dutch commission has likewise arrived there. It may, therefore, be supposed that the treaty on the subject of the boundary line will be shortly carried into effect.

The construction of railways in Austria is proceeding rapidly. A convention has just been concluded with the government of Saxony for the construction of an iron railway from Prague to Dresden.

Thus, the Adriatic will soon be connected with the German Ocean by means of a railroad passing through the Austrian provinces. This affair may be considered as definitively settled.

The civil tribunal of Tournay heard, on the 14th and 19th, pleadings in the affair of the Countess Le Hon, requiring to have her property separated from that of her husband. The Court decided in her favour. It appeared that the Countess possesses property to the amount of between two and three millions of francs. The counsel of Count Le Hon acknowledged the correctness of the statement made by the counsel of his lady.

The *Echo de Renais* says, that mendicancy is spreading in a frightful manner in the environs, and that it is not uncommon to meet with bands of twenty or thirty beggars, who go to the farm-houses to demand relief for their starving families, accompanying their demands with threats in case of refusal. A few days ago such a threat was partly carried into execution on a farmer in our neighbourhood. A hay-stack was set on fire, and the whole farm was in great danger of being destroyed. The damage done was to the amount of 300*l*.

UNITED STATES.—**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**—By the arrival at Liverpool on Sunday evening of the fine New York packet-ship Independence, under command of Captain E. Nye, after an extraordinary quick voyage of sixteen days, we have received New York papers to the 10th inst. inclusive. The President's

message was delivered to Congress on the 8th, and was carried by express to New York in nine hours and seventeen minutes.

The President recommends a modification of the tariff, and insists upon the benefits to be derived from moderate duties; but complains bitterly of the inability of the treasury department to sell in Europe the loan authorised by Congress.

The following allusions to the commercial treaty with Great Britain, lately effected through the agency of Lord Ashburton, will be read with considerable interest:—"I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute were frankly set forth in the message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States, with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The treaty consequent thereon having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that, whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain is a question of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, but to the civilised world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant seas; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromises the honour or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between states as individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave-trade."

The President then proceeds to allude to the subject of this horrible traffic:—"In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers, of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was increasing, and which required the fostering care of the government."

And again:—"And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain any American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and inquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such visit and inquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequent interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made; and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world."

We most heartily regret the pertinacity shown by the American Government in its opposition to an effective arrangement, by which the traffic, thus forcibly denounced, might be greatly diminished, if not entirely suppressed. We cannot but think the following paragraph partakes more of sound without significance, than it does of the cool, calm dignity of speech which should characterise the head of a powerful nation, when addressing its representatives:—"While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by one, if not all, of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas; thus fulfilling, at the same time, the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity."

The matters which yet remain to be adjusted, and which are of minor importance to those settled by Lord Ashburton's Treaty, are alluded to, accompanied by a hope, in which we cordially join, "that it will comport with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24, 1842.—The United States' war steam-ship Missouri, touched at the Balise on the 22nd inst., last from Vera Cruz. Mr. F. A. Southall, bearer of despatches from our minister at Mexico, came by this opportunity, and proceeds this morning to Washington. The nature of the intelligence which he conveys, as a matter of course, has not transpired; but from the tenor of letters received from Mexico, I am inclined to believe that the two Governments will come to an amicable arrangement in relation to the disputed points at issue. The Missouri brought 14,000 dollars in specie, and I learn that the United States sloop-of-war, Falmouth, was to leave Vera Cruz towards the end of the month with about 300,000 dollars for this city. The prize-fighters were sentenced yesterday in Westchester county, by Judge Ruggles, as follows:—Sullivan, two years at hard labour in the state prison; McClester, eight months in the county jail, and to pay a fine of 500 dollars; and Kensett, four months in the county jail, and to pay a fine of 200 dollars.

BANK FAILURE.—The *Macon* (Geo.) *Messenger* of the 25th of November announces the failure of the Ocmulgee Bank, at that place. A letter from Macon, speaking of the event, says:—"This will no doubt prove a bad failure, and the public will have to pocket the loss of about 100,000 dollars."

We have not been able to learn the character of the despatches brought by Mr. Southall, says the *New Orleans Picayune*, but from private letters based upon the reports which were in circulation in Mexico, upon good authority, prior to the departure of the Missouri, we have reason to believe that all our pending difficulties in relation to claims of American citizens will be most satisfactorily arranged upon terms compatible with the honour and interest of our country; and the *Philadelphia Gazette* states that a private letter of the 8th November, from Mexico, to a gentleman of that city, interested in the claims against Mexico, states that a treaty had just been concluded between the Mexican Government and our minister, General Waddy Thompson, for the payment of the awards made by the late Convention at Washington. The payments to be made in instalments of one-twentieth every three months, and the proceeds of the Mexican Custom-house, and of some of the taxes, are pledged to the American Government for the fulfilment of the treaty.

General Santa Anna, as we had already learned, had retired from the capital to his estate in Manga de Clavo, leaving in his stead General Bravo, as provisional president of the republic. It was understood that Santa Anna took this step in consequence of failing health, and designed soon to return to the capital. Those who saw him shortly before his departure state that he never looked better. The flower of the army had been either sent to Yucatan, or to such points in the department of Vera Cruz as would enable General Santa Anna to avail himself of the power of well trained troops if the occasion required.

On the arrival of the news at the city of Mexico of the taking of San Antonio, and the capture of Van Ness, Fitzgerald, and others belonging to the Santa Fe Expedition, it is said that an order was sent on to shoot all such re-captured prisoners on the spot. Through the interference of General Tornel, however, this order was countermanded, and Van Ness, Fitzgerald, and such others as were known to have been in the expedition above mentioned, have had their sentence commuted to ten years' imprisonment in the Castle of Perote, one of the coldest and most disagreeable places in the country.

There was no authentic news at the time of the Missouri's departure from Vera Cruz before Yucatan. The report that the Mexicans had been defeated some time before was positively contradicted.

The opinion of one of the most intelligent correspondents of the *Picayune*, in relation to Yucatan affairs, that Campeachy would surrender without firing a gun. Another gentleman who is well versed in Mexican affairs is strongly of the opinion that there will be a battle, and that it will result in the entire defeat of Santa Anna's forces. The Mexican troops commenced their march from Seba Playa towards Campeachy on the 6th inst. The next arrival will probably give us the whole story.

Up to the 12th, Captain Charlewood, of the iron steamer Guadalupe, had not arrived at Vera Cruz, and was consequently ignorant of his recall by his Government. Report says that the Mexican Government is about to make him an offer of £7000 to induce him to throw up his commission in the British navy, but it is said he will not accede to anything of the kind.

George S. Curson, Esq., bearer of despatches to General Thompson, was met at Perote on the evening of the 10th instant, on his way to the city of Mexico, in the mail-stage.

The English brig-of-war Ringdove has been remaining some time at Vera Cruz, waiting for money to take home. The English Government has a vault in the custom-house at Vera Cruz, and takes one-sixth of all the customs collected. Whenever an amount sufficient to ship is collected, a vessel is sent home with it.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—Advices from Galveston to the 26th ult. have been received at New Orleans. Captain Elliot, the British consul, had passed through Houston, on his way to the seat of Government. It was believed that a quorum of the two Houses of Congress would be formed by the 26th inst. About three weeks ago N. B. Garner was shot dead in a street of St. Augustine by General Henderson. Garner had for several days threatened to kill General Henderson, and had carried a gun for that purpose. A furious "norther" swept over Texas about the middle of the month. It was the first of the season; ice formed, and woollen garments were necessary to comfort.

MALTA.—The Secretary to Government has communicated to the body of merchants a notification received from her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, that the Pacha of that place has prohibited the importation of cattle for the space of two months, owing to the scarcity of beasts, produced by the policy of the late Pasha, Askar Ali.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 22d inst. states, on the authority of a letter from Constantinople, that the Ottoman Porte has yielded to the arbitration of the affairs of Servia to the great European powers, and that the French and English ambassadors immediately despatches to their respective governments, requiring instructions.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIDGEWATER.—EXTENSIVE FIRE CAUSED BY A BALLOON.—Information was received at the various insurance offices throughout the metropolis of a serious fire having occurred on Wednesday week, near the village of Weston-zoyland, a few miles from Bridgewater, occasioned by a fire balloon. The circumstances under which it took place are as follow:—In the early part of the week the village was placarded in all directions, announcing the arrival of the wonderful Wizard of the South, and that he would honour the inhabitants with a grand performance on the evening in question (Thursday), the commencement of which would be signalized by the ascent of a "monster" fire balloon. Accordingly, at the time named a great crowd assembled to witness the *fete*, and the balloon was sent off to the apparent delight of all, but before it attained any great elevation, the machine suddenly burst into flames, and unfortunately descended into an extensive stack-yard of Mr. Taswell, about a mile from the village, where it set fire to a valuable rick of wheat, and before the inhabitants could bear down upon the premises, two adjoining stacks ignited, and blazed away with awful violence.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning last, about a quarter before twelve, an alarming accident occurred on the Shoreham branch of the London and Brighton Railway. It appears that the train was proceeding to Shoreham, drawn by an engine called "The Brighton." Shortly after passing the How station, about two miles from Brighton, several of the tubes of the engine burst with a loud report. A number of persons were immediately attracted to the spot, when it was found that the engine-driver, named William Cavan, was most severely scalded on the legs and abdomen. The stoker and Mr. Meredith, one of the chief engineers to the Company, who happened to be on the tender at the time, miraculously escaped unhurt. The connecting-rods and other parts of the machinery were found by the policeman stationed at Hove, at a considerable distance from the spot where the accident occurred. Although Cavan is severely scalded, it is expected he will in a short time be able to resume his duty.

CROYDON.—ALARMING FIRE.—On Wednesday information was received at the chief station of the brigade force in Watling-street of a destructive fire breaking out about one o'clock in the morning, at the Greyhound Inn, opposite the Town-hall, Croydon. The first to raise the alarm was Mrs. Martin (wife of the proprietor), who had retired to bed and was awake by the smoke; but the exact spot of the fire could not be found until the inmates had effected an escape, when, upon the police entering, they discovered the flames burning fiercely in the cellars under the counting-house. The alarm bell in the town being immediately rung plenty of assistance was soon on the spot, and, after some exertion, the fire was prevented from extending further than the cellars. It is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark falling from a candle into a heap of sawdust on the previous day while some coals were being unloaded into the cellar.

MANCHESTER.—STATE OF TRADE.—Since Tuesday last there has been a gradual improvement in the demand for manufactured goods of nearly every description; and, though the amount of actual business has not been very large, a slight advance of price may be noted in all the leading fabrics, with a very firm feeling on the part of the manufacturers. In yarn, owing to the season, very little business has been done, but the market exhibits a decided increase of firmness as compared with that of last week; and such of the spinners as feel inclined to make contracts for future delivery have little difficulty in doing so at prices rather above those at present prevailing. The partial suspension of the Yorkshire Agricultural Bank creates no sensation here, as its business is understood to have been very limited, and quite out of the ordinary range of Manchester engagements.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—POACHING AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Intelligence was on Friday week received in this town of an inroad of poachers upon the lands of Kirkcub-hall, in this county, the seat of the very Rev. John Saville Ogle, dean of Winchester. It appears that the gamekeeper of that gentleman was watching on the previous evening, when the poachers, who were discovered on the grounds, fired off their guns and fled, leaving one of their party, who was subsequently found dead, having received the contents of a gun in his thigh, evidently from his own party in mistake, as Mr. Ogle's keepers were without fire-arms. Medical aid was immediately procured, but life was soon extinct, the deceased having received nearly the whole charge of shot, which had divided the artery, from which he had bled to death. The body has not been identified.

OXFORD.—On Tuesday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, considerable alarm was created in the High-street, by loud cries of fire, the flames of which were seen issuing from the front shop of Mr. J. Gardner, chemist and druggist, opposite the Angel Hotel. A great many people were soon on the spot, and on the arrival of the engines belonging to the city, New College, and the Clarendon printing-office, rendered essential service in working them, which, aided by a good supply of water, and great exertion on the part of the fireman, kept the fire confined to Mr. Gardner's house and shop, the interior of which was very much damaged, the whole of his stock in trade, fixtures, &c., being completely destroyed. Had the fire once gained an ascendancy the whole of the surrounding buildings would soon have been demolished, as that part of the High-street abounds with close-built alleys and courts. The house adjoining, belonging to Mr. Rusher, surgeon, was materially damaged, but more from water than fire. Mr. Gardner's stock was insured; the cause of the fire remains a mystery.

SALISBURY.—On Tuesday morning a labouring man, named Samuel Bruton, was found dead at his lodging, in a yard leading out of Gigant-street, under circumstances which lead to the suspicion of his having come by his death in a violent manner.

TRURO.—PROVINCIAL THEATRICALS.—On Monday, a most extraordinary occurrence cut short the evening's amusements. The curtain had just fallen at the close of the third act of *Othello*, when a sudden uproar behind the scenes announced the performance of some parts not in the play bill. After some minutes of suspense, the Moor himself, bearing on his cheek and visage evident marks of a recent scuffle, came forward and explained the cause of the confusion. It appeared that the person to whom had been assigned the part of *Cassio*, not trusting to his own powers to do justice to the character, had qualified himself to enact the drunken scene by ample potations, forgetting that it was necessary he should be sober when the scene was over. Losing all command of himself off the stage, having probably been excited by his feigned quarrel, he knocked down the manager, furiously attacked the rest of the company, and finally made his escape in full costume. After some delay, two or three scenes *minus Cassio* were got through, and the spectators, after having been presented with free tickets of admission to the next performance, quitted the house. Wynne, the delinquent, although a warrant has been issued for his apprehension, has not since been heard of.

WARWICKSHIRE.—CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.—On Wednesday information was forwarded to Bow-street, and thence to the various metropolitan and city police offices and stations, that a man, named James Crowley, of Warwickshire, stood charged with having committed wilful murder on Christmas-day last, the full particulars of which, however, were not appended to the information. Crowley is described as follows, viz.:—5 feet 9 inches high, stout made, has a mark or seam over one of his eye-brows, good-looking, and of gentlemanly appearance, and when last seen was dressed in a dark cloth coat, black shining boots, and leather leggings. After committing the murder he absconded, taking with him a horse of the following description:—A bright bay, switch tail, nearly thoroughbred, one hip down, black legs, ewe-necked, and about 15 hands 1 inch high. A reward of £20 will be paid for the apprehension of the murderer, on application to Mr. B. Johnson, churchwarden, Sponal, Warwickshire.

IRELAND.

THE CHINESE HEROES.—At the meeting of the Limerick Corporation on Monday week, Alderman Watson gave notice of a motion of thanks to the gallant officers, natives of Limerick, who distinguished themselves in China, namely—Sir Hugh Gough, Captain Bouchier, and Major Serjeant and his son, 18th Royal Irish. Councillor N. Kelly suggested that, as Limerick had ever been distin-

guished for the gallantry of its ladies, the name of Lady Sale should be included. Alderman Watson said he would do so with great pleasure, and he read an extract from the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer's sermon in support of his views respecting the China treaty.

As a party of revenue police were searching for potteen through the mountains of Barnes in the county of Donegal, they discovered a still-house, in which was a still at full work, and round the fire lay two men in a state of insensibility from intoxication, and another man quite dead. The police did all in their power to restore animation, but in vain; the unfortunate man was called before his Maker while in a state of drunkenness. The two other men are slowly recovering. Private distillation to a great extent is going on throughout this and the neighbouring counties.

Lord William Fitzgerald, the second youngest son of the Duke of Leinster, was meddling incautiously with a loaded fowling-piece, on Christmas-eve, at Carton, when the charge suddenly exploded, and inflicted such damage on his Lordship's middle finger that an amputation of the injured member was rendered inevitable. The operation was skilfully performed, on the day following, by Surgeon Adams, of Gardiner's-place, and the noble patient is now in a fair way of recovery.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states, that Major-General Lord Downes will in all probability be the successor of the late Major-General Hamilton in the command of the south-western or Limerick district. Lord Downes, better known as Sir Ulysses Burgh, served on the personal staff of "the Duke" all through the Peninsular war.

The deanery of Saint Patrick's, vacant by Mr. Daly's elevation, has been offered to, and accepted by the Archdeacon Pakenham.

The Lord Primate has appointed the Rev. Dr. Miller of Armagh, to the office of Vicar-General of the diocese of Armagh, on the resignation of Dr. Radcliffe, who, however, continues to be Judge of the Prerogative Court in Dublin.

MR. O'CONNEL AND THE IRISH POOR-LAW.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed, through the columns of the *Cork Reporter*, a long letter, or rather essay, on the subject of the Irish Poor-law, accompanied by comments on its history from its first conception, its working, and its effects upon all classes of the community, until, by the almost unanimous concurrence of all parties, it is pronounced to be, in its present shape, totally unsuited to the circumstances of the country. The enormous length of this communication prevents the possibility of even a reasonable abridgement. It must, therefore, be sufficient to add, that while some have declared for a repeal of the law altogether, others for material changes in its construction, Mr. O'Connell advocates the former measure, following up repeal by augmenting the present medical charities. Here are the concluding passages of the hon. and learned gentleman's letter:—"Another necessary consequence of the continuance of the Poor-law in Ireland must be the giving of out-door relief; especially if mendicancy be suppressed. In that case, out-door relief must, of course, be given in all pressing cases. But, after all, it is monstrous to talk of a Poor-law without out-door relief. If there be a principle at all in the Poor-law, it must extend itself to giving relief to all who want it, whether in the poorhouse or out of the poorhouse. Had not this letter run to such a length, there are many other points relative to the Poor-law that I should touch on, more especially to illustrate the difficulties which must arise in levying an universal poor-rate. I deeply deplore that I cannot discover means of avoiding the inevitable conviction, that the Poor-law will be in Ireland what Talleyrand called 'the beginning of the end.' It will be, in my opinion, the last drop in the filling up of the waters of bitterness to make them overflow the land. It will give to Whiteboyism and to Ribandism, another and a most melancholy feature. It will give the last worst phasis to the agrarian system of disturbance—the warfare between landlord and tenant. Shall you ask what is my remedy? My remedy would be the restoration to Ireland of her nationality—of her domestic legislature. Ireland is by nature and natural advantages, the richest country in the world; the best situate for commerce and manufactures; infinitely the most productive of all the necessities of life. It, therefore, appears to me plain as the clearest demonstration, that her people are poor and wretched only because they are not well governed; and above all, because, in the present system of the union, the resources of Ireland are drained out of her as fast as they spring up. But there are some of you whom I do not now expect to make converts to that national sentiment. There are, alas! amongst you many who are nationless, as I fear there are some who are creedless, save only in a creed of hate. I cannot, therefore, expect to make you love Ireland, or to become Irishmen—all that belongs to another (and I trust not a distant) day. I therefore must propose to you my present remedies. They are two, with an alternative. My first is, the total repeal of the present Poor-law. Ireland was not worse before the Poor-law was enacted than she is at present. My second is, to follow up that repeal by augmenting the present medical charities, and extending the same principle to the multiplication and management of other charities. Or, in lieu of both (and if we are to have a Poor-law), to make the poor-rate an Income-tax; all persons to be exempt who have not an income of £500 per annum. The poor-rate to be, say 1 per cent. upon £500 a-year, and to augment in proportion as the income augments, until, if necessary, it should be 50 per cent. upon the enormous incomes of absentee proprietors. An experiment of this description, but not carried out to the extent which I propose, has mitigated the horrors of the tithe system. Let it be distinctly understood that I propose that no man should pay poor-rate who has not £500 a-year; but that the owner of £500 a-year should pay one per cent., and that such per centage should increase in the ratio of one for every additional hundred per annum. The actual per centage, however, would not be an essential part of my plan. The principles of that plan is, to except all persons under £500 a-year, and to levy the poor-rate by a graduated income-tax upon every person having that income, with an accumulating ratio for greater incomes. It is quite clear that no violent resistance, no insurrectionary movement, would be created by the plan which I propose. It is the wealthy alone who would, on my plan, be compelled to support the paupers. And the self-interest of that class, with the power which naturally belongs to them from their station in the State, would effectually protect them from the faults and the follies of the Poor-law Commissioners."

AFFAIR OF HONOUR IN CLIFDEN.—A hostile meeting took place at Clifden on Wednesday week, between Henry Ainsworth Hildebrand, Esq., of Boffin, and Patrick Bowes Daly, Esq., brother of the Rev. Dr. Daly, of Galway. The parties, attended by their friends, W. Conneys, Esq., of Aughris, for the former, and Francis Browne, Esq., for the latter, met in a field near Clifden Castle. After an exchange of shots, Mr. Hildebrand apologised in suitable terms, and they left the ground perfectly reconciled. The quarrel arose out of a discussion on National Education, which took place at a private party given at the house of Dr. Morgan, and at which both gentlemen were guests.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF GALWAY.—The *Dublin Pilot* of Monday contains the following account of a dreadful accident at Galway, on Christmas morning:—Galway, Dec. 25.—As a constant reader of your paper I write to give you the earliest information of a very sad catastrophe which occurred in this town this morning at the parish chapel, whereby from forty to fifty persons were killed, under the following awful circumstances:—As is usual here on every Christmas morning, the first mass is read at the parish chapel at six o'clock, A.M. The doors are opened at five o'clock. There is always an Irish sermon at first, which is attended almost exclusively by the country people, the inhabitants of the liberties of the town, and the working classes. Before six o'clock the chapel was so densely crowded that there was no getting into it, either by the aisle or gallery. In the centre of the aisle, and under a large chandelier, is a high step ladder, which opens out in the form of the letter A. On this some persons were crowding up, and, by some means or other, broke one or two of the steps. The noise of the crash or break being heard plainly in the gallery, the persons there thought that it was giving way, whereupon a simultaneous rush was made to the staircase (which is not very wide); some of the first getting down, from the great pressure, fell, and those immediately behind them fell over them, and thus, from the constant pressure from above, there was no time to extricate them, until, melancholy to relate, from forty to fifty have been taken up quite dead. Never was a more distressing scene witnessed than the multitudes coming in from the surrounding districts, looking out for some friend or other amongst the dead, and then the screams and shouts as each

discovered a father, mother, sister, or brother? While I write seven dead bodies lie at the Commercial News-room; the town dispensary is also full, as are the watch-house and Temperance-rooms, and the sacristy of the chapel. One of the doctors in attendance tells me he never heard of so many cases without one recovery; in short, any one that fell did so to rise no more. Not the smallest damage was done to the chapel, with the exception of some of the windows, which the crowd broke, and threw themselves out into the street, so dreadful was the alarm; others threw themselves into the aisle of the chapel! If all had remained quiet, no damage would have been done, as there was no ground for the alarm.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Drs. Calahan, Browne, Gray, Moran, and O'Grady are using all their skill for the sufferers. Their names are John Phillips, James Walsh, Thomas Hardiman, Mary Laffey, John Downes, Thomas Commins, Honor Laffey, John Summerville, John Burke, John Murray, Mark Laffey, Mary Synnot, Honor Kelly, Michael Rooney, Mary Clougherty, Ceia Commins, Pat Cronelly, Pat Forde, Luke Costello, Dooley, Connelly, Mary Curley, P. Hemple, Biddy Reardon, Boulger, Henry. Four names unknown. At this moment (two o'clock) thirty-five persons are dead, and it is supposed that from ten to fifteen more will shortly be numbered among the dead. There are a great many, besides, maimed; they are all of the lower class, such as poor tradesmen, labourers, and servants. There was no danger at all of the gallery giving way; it is very strongly built, and would bear four times the weight that was on it at the time. There must have been between four and five thousand people in it at the time.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.—We find the following in the *Journal de Frankfort*, of the 23rd instant:—It is said that a treaty of commerce is about to be concluded between Austria and the United States of America. The negotiations which have taken place between Prince Metternich and M. Jennifer, the American minister at the Court of Vienna, are sufficiently advanced to leave no doubt of the speedy conclusion of the treaty. On the other hand, the negotiations going on at Berlin, for the same object do not proceed with the same success. It is true that the German Customs Union being composed of several states, the negotiations must necessarily be of long duration, and attended with more difficulties. We hope, however, that the example of Austria will not be lost."

INTENDED OUTBREAK AT GENEVA.—The following appears in the *Courrier de Genève*, of the 24th inst.:—"It is pretty publicly declared that a conspiracy has been formed against the state, and that the insurgents intend acting by night and by surprise; they intend, as is declared, to arrest the members of the Government, to seize on the Hotel de Ville and gates of the town, to form a provisional government, and to act afterwards as may seem fit. We announce this intelligence merely as a coffee-house report, but it is generally spread abroad, and we recommend our fellow citizens to be ready to repair, whether by day or night to the Place d'Armes at the first alarm. Accounts, which we conceive to be perfectly correct, informs us besides that emissaries have been going through the rural communes to obtain their assistance in the *coup de main* that is in preparation, and that in general they have been very ill received."

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Cubitt has commenced the foundation for a splendid chain pier on the Marquis of Westminster's Pimlico estate, on Thames-bank, opposite St. George's-square. Part of the gas works are to come down to complete the road now making from Vauxhall-bridge to Battersea-bridge. Mr. Cubitt has also opened a commodious road from Vauxhall-bridge through Lincoln-place, Besborough-place, Marlborough-square, Eccleston-square, Eaton-square, and Belgrave-square, to Albert-gate at Knights-bridge.

THE MODEL PRISON, PENTONVILLE.—The Secretary of State having certified to the commissioners his approval of the dietary rules and regulations for the government of the Model Prison, it is now finally settled that the prison shall be tenanted by a certain number of convicts who may receive sentence of seven years' transportation at the ensuing Epiphany Quarter Sessions, which will be held throughout the country at the commencement of the next week. By the rules of the establishment, the term of the convicts' captivity will extend from two to three years; but this will in a great measure depend on good conduct, for, should the prisoner become refractory, he will be at once removed from Pentonville to the hulks, to undergo the full term of his sentence.

A numerous public meeting of the rate-payers and inhabitants of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, was convened at La Patente Chapel, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, on Wednesday evening, to receive the Poor Law Commissioner's answer, to the memorial for an increase of food to the poor, and on other matters relating to the comforts of the distressed poor and suffering rate-payers; Mr. Hyde in the chair. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, and the commissioners answer having been read, Mr. Shevill moved the following resolution, "That the Poor Law Commissioners' answer to the memorial, as far as relates to the dietary, is unsatisfactory to the meeting, and that it is painful to hear the continued complaints of the inmates of the new workhouse, particularly of the aged, who want more bread, and sorely so on soup days, it being the opinion of an eminent physician that soup without bread is injurious to the stomach, impairing the digestive functions, and inducing diseases of debility; and that this meeting is dissatisfied with the poor-law dietary, and pledge themselves that if it be not amended by the Board of Guardians and the Poor Law Commissioners, to petition Parliament, or take such other legal measures that may be advised to remedy the evil." This resolution, with several others, declaratory of the intentions of the meeting, was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Thirteen families have been thrown on the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, for support within the last few days, in consequence of the male parents having deserted them. The authorities of the parish have publicly offered a reward for the apprehension of the deserters, some of whom were tradesmen in comfortable circumstances.

LEEDS.—HORRID MURDER NEAR ILKLEY.—On Saturday morning last the inhabitants of Ilkley, near Leeds, were horrified by the finding of the murdered body of a man, aged about 50 years, in a field in the township of Nesfield, through which the public highway from Ilkley to Beasley and Bolton-bridge passes, about a mile distant from Middleton Lodge, the residence of W. Middleton, Esq., and less than a mile distant from the village of Ilkley. The gamekeepers and watchers of Mr. Middleton (six in number) found the body about two o'clock on Saturday morning. Life was not then quite extinct. The deceased was placed on his right side, and his hat over his face. On the keepers attempting to raise him up, and on removing his hat, they discovered that his head was broken to pieces, and his hat nearly filled with blood. He expired immediately on being moved. A short walking stick with a most formidable head was found by the body, covered with blood. The body was then moved to Ilkley by the constable, whom the keepers at once applied to, and the body was identified as that of William Hustwick, of Beamsley, a labourer, who, it was ascertained, had left Ilkley about half-past ten o'clock the night before, in company with his cousin, Joseph Hey, of Beamsley, a carpenter. Hey was immediately inquired after, and taken into custody, to await the coroner's inquest, which was held on Monday, before Thomas Brown Esq., of Skipton, and a respectable jury. The landlord of a public-house and several other witnesses were then examined, who deposed to having seen the accused and the deceased together, after which Joseph Hey, having been called on by the coroner said—"After going a short way deceased began to stagger. I took hold of his arm. We got too near the limekiln. He then lay down and said he would stop. I said, nay, come on. He said I'll lie down a bit and then follow thee. I then left him. He went on to state how he had proceeded homewards, sitting down in different places, hearing a clock strike twelve, and getting home at two. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. The murdered man was unmarried. Hey, after the verdict, was set at liberty, and attended the funeral of the deceased next day by invitation of his friends.

SHEFFIELD.—The draft of the Charter of Incorporation of Sheffield has been sent down, and is found to agree, in its main features, with those granted to other boroughs; guarding, however, with all possible care against anything that might impair its validity. It is affirmed that the Charter has received the sanction of the Attorney-General; which will soon be followed by that of the Solicitor-General. It is proposed that the borough shall consist of nine wards; four for the township of Sheffield, and one for each of the out-townships. There are to be forty-two town councillors; namely, six each for the four wards of Sheffield, and the ward of Ecclesall, and three each for the wards of Upper and Nether Hallam, Attercliffe, and Brightside. The number of aldermen will be twelve.

JOLLY, HOLLY CHRISTMAS.

A Song of the Wassail Bowl.

WORDS BY BAYLEY.

COMPOSED FOR MR. H. PHILLIPS, BY T. COOKE.

Allegro Moderato e Marcato.

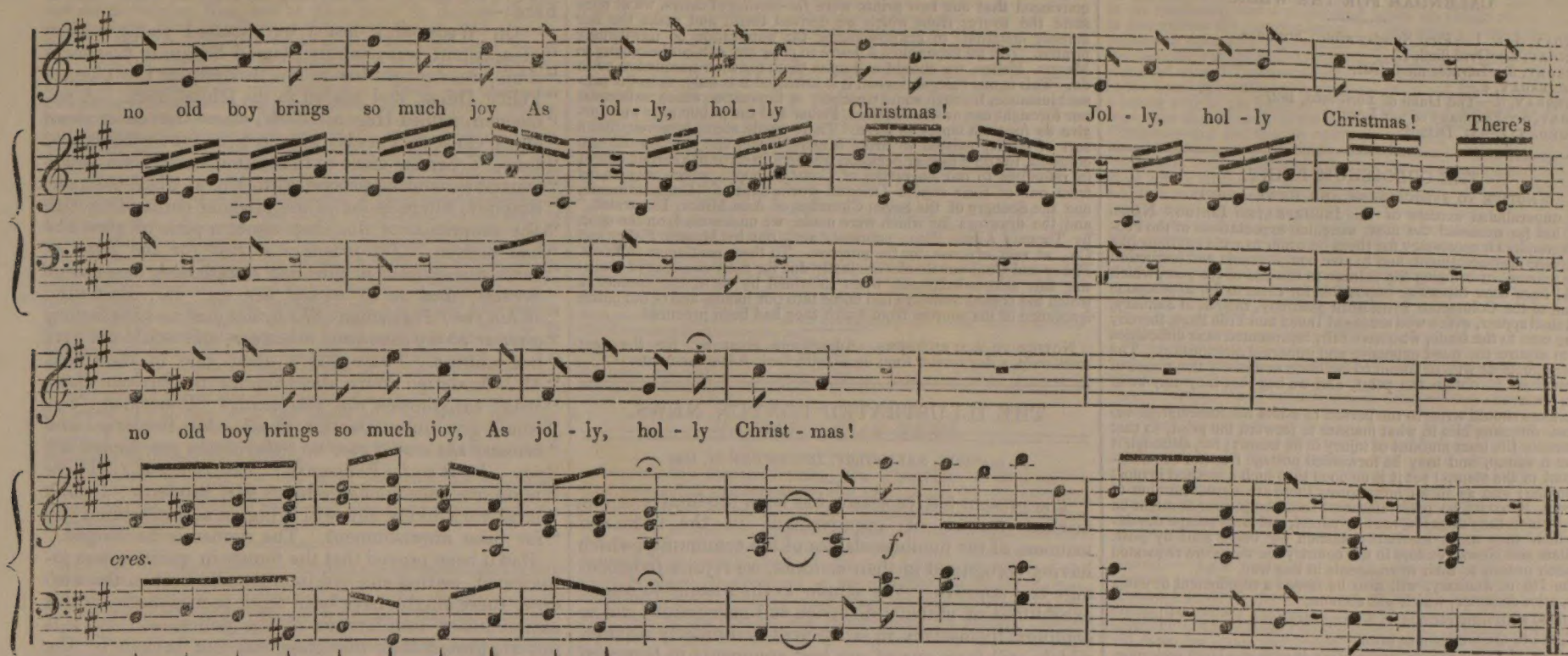
VOICE.

PIANO-
FORTE.

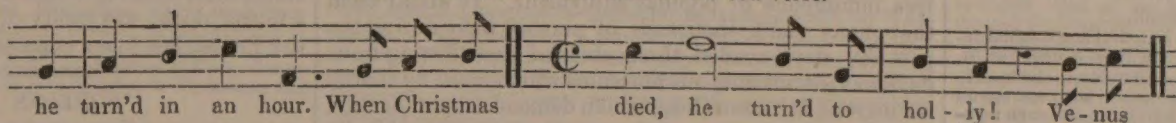
They say that bright Venus, when
she came to wean us From prudence, and bind us to love, boy; Blush'd up in a glow, from the sea-deeps be-low, And took flight for the pa-lace of
Jove, boy! Old Christmas was born on a fros - ti - er morn, But with full as much warmth in his soul, sir; Jove's nectar his sea; Like a
spir - it - king, he Burst fresh in - to life from the bowl, sir, the bowl, sir; burst fresh in - to life from the bowl - - -

Allegro Vivace.

Ho, ho! for Christ - mas! on is - land, sea, or isth - mus, There's no old boy brings so much joy As
jol - ly, hol - ly Christmas! Ho, ho! for Christmas! on is - land, sea, or isthmus, There's



Music to the 3rd and 4th lines of the 3rd verse.



He came up to town, in a green thorny crown,
Cold struck his frost-coat, and all felt it;
But he ne'er threw it off, for men soon 'gan to quaff
Of the stuff that was certain to melt it!
His coat wouldn't stay, but, dissolving away,
Drop by drop, of departure gave warning,
Till old Christmas was found, stark naked and drowned,
In the very same bowl he was born in!
Was born in
The very same bowl he was born in!
Ho, ho! for Christmas! on island, sea, or isthmus!
There's no old boy brings so much joy
As jolly, holly Christmas!

When Venus went mad for Adonis, dull lad,
Who was killed by a boar for his folly,
To a sweet purple flow'r he turn'd in an hour;—
When Christmas died HE turn'd to Holly!
Venus got her fair swain leave to live once again;
So Bacchus got Christmas permission
To be born every year from his wassail-bowl cheer,
And to die in its happy perdition!
Perdition!
To die in its happy perdition!
Ho, ho! for Christmas! on island, sea, or isthmus!
There's no old boy brings so much joy
As jolly, holly Christmas



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 27th December, 1842.

Mon cher, Monsieur,—As I have long foretold, the paletots have now become extremely fashionable; indeed, I may say that they are the only description of out-door dress generally patronized by our first-rate élégantes. The one which forms the subject of the sketch at the head of this article presents improvements which are not perceivable in the engraving; it is the invention of one of our first houses. It is remarkable for its novelty, its distinguished appearance, and for its supreme comfort. Its form, happily combined so as to give full effect to the height of the figure and to carry off all unseemly breadth, affords, nevertheless every facility for being worn over all descriptions of toilettes. In fact, the paletot is the reproduction of the witchoura in everything but the name and the slight modifications which fashion has given to it, and as such, it may be safely characterized as the prettiest promenade toilette a woman can adopt. It is something more, it is the triumph of fur; for in order that the paletot may look really handsome and rational it must be lined with chinchilla or ermine. We have seen several of this sort from one of our most famous establishments, in velvets of all colours, and in satins of every variety of beauty. Those which have the turn-backs lined with ermine are often accompanied with a pelerine of the same; and when that is the case an ermine muff becomes an indispensable adjunct. In ball dresses I have not yet remarked much difference since my last letter, excepting, perhaps, some slight ornaments formed of ribbons upon tulle or of flowers upon gauze, which after all amount to but little, and which require to be seen to be appreciated. But it sotherwise with a most charming and elegant ornament of our ball costumes,

which I will now endeavour to describe: it is a garland of artificial flowers, arranged either lengthways from the bottom to the top on each side of the skirt, or as detached bouquets surrounding the bottom of the robe, or of Pompadour garlands fixed upon the front of his robe, all of which have a most enchanting effect, and are really novelties. Some of these wreaths are of mulberries with velvet leaves, others are garlands of May roses, with their light and transparent appearance, whilst some are only bands of small rose-buds, which surround wreaths of ivy. All these are exceedingly beautiful, and, upon a handsome woman, are perfectly classical and charming ornaments. Perhaps, however, the most unique articles as artificial flowers are the bouquets for the hand, which are meant as New Year's gifts, and which accompany those pretty boxes of pocket-handkerchiefs which are considered as the most fashionable present that can be offered to a lady. That these boxes contain something really acceptable may be easily imagined, when your readers learn that they contain from six to a dozen of handkerchiefs of different patterns, and that we have now before our eyes one that has been ordered at a price only of 12,000 francs; though to speak the truth, a very humble imitation may be obtained for 25 francs. Perhaps I may be allowed to remark that amongst the most fashionable in-door employments of the season, few are more generally observable than the embroidery of various elegant articles in Berlin wool. These are executed in every variety of pattern and design, and really serve admirably for that sort of graceful but laborious idleness which is, perhaps, less an employment than an in-door amusement. In conclusion, let me, my dear monsieur, offer you the compliments of the season, and a happy commencement of the coming year.

HENRIETTE DE B.

FLORICULTURE.



CACTUS SPECIOSA.

The genus Cactus consists of a vast number of singular and variously constructed succulent plants, for the most part natives of Central and South America and adjacent islands; where they are invariably found inhabiting the apparently most sterile and inaccessible spots, generally preferring the southern slopes or ledges of broken rocks, where in places containing but a small quantity of alluvial deposit they take root and speedily attain a size seldom witnessed when transplanted to the variable and comparatively clouded atmosphere of Britain. In even a passing glance at a collection of Cactif the most cursory observer is struck with the strange irregular forms which present themselves, from the pendent and

cord-like stems *C. flagelliformis* or *creeping cereus*, to the upright branched and showy *C. repandus*, and from it again to the immediate opposite, the globular *Melocactus* or *Turk's cap*; but of the whole tribe our present illustration is undoubtedly the most popular. *C. speciosa*, or as it is sometimes called, *Epiphyllum phyllanthoides*, is a native of the more elevated parts of Jamaica, and is at the same time the most profuse bloomer and more easily cultivated than any other plant of the family. As a window plant, or for the decoration of halls, in vases, &c., it is without a rival. The soil in which it succeeds is a mixture of loam, leaf mould and old mortar, broken fine, and thoroughly incorporated. Several pieces of broken potsherds should be placed in the bottom of the pots, to secure an efficient drainage. The most proper time for potting is the early part of the spring and during the summer. The plant should be allowed all the sun it can possibly receive, with a liberal supply of water: but by the middle of the autumn this supply must be gradually reduced, and in the winter months, from November till February, very little or none is required. On the observance of these two particulars the well-being of the plant and the bloom of the succeeding season chiefly depend. It may be readily increased by cuttings, which may be taken off at any time. After their removal from the plant it is necessary to lay them in a dry situation for about a fortnight before planting them, in order to reduce the quantity of viscous juices they contain, or they are extremely liable to rot. The soil in which cuttings should be planted is the same as recommended for the mature plant, with the addition of one third white sand; if covered with a small glass they root in about a fortnight, and may be re-potted at the end of the same period, after which their treatment should be as before directed.

MALIBRAN'S STATUE.—A white marble statue of Madame Malibran has just been placed in the mausoleum which M. de Bériot had erected, in the cemetery of Lacken, to the memory of the celebrated cantatrice. The monument itself is about ten feet long, and nearly as many wide. The interior is circular, and is crowned with a cupola. The door is composed of open-work, which allows the statue to be seen towards the other end. The white marble is thrown out from a brownish ground, so that Malibran appears quitting the tomb, and rising towards heaven, where she is about to be received by angels painted on the cupola. In the centre of the cupola a lamp is placed, which sheds a subdued light over the whole statue. On the front of the pedestal is to be placed a basso relievo, representing the Genius of Music bewailing the loss of this celebrated singer.

FORGED ANCIENT COINS.—A gang of forgers of antique coins and medals have, for some time past, successfully carried on a very extensive trade with antiquarians. Emissaries occasionally visit the chief towns throughout the United Kingdom, where they seldom fail in disposing of some of these spurious wares, which, it must be owned, are admirably executed. One of them lately made a tour of Essex and Suffolk, with considerable profit to himself. The last forgeries are imitations of the Anglo-Saxon coins found about two years since at Cuertdale, in Lancashire.

Mr. Penleaze, the English Consul at Barcelona, whose conduct has been so traduced by the French journalists, and so applauded by all the English newspapers that have commented on the miserable insurrection in Barcelona, was for many years a Liberal member of the House of Commons, as representative for Southampton.

LORD HOWTH'S STAG HOUNDS.—Owing to his lordship's late family affliction, he has decided upon giving up his hounds, and they have been purchased by the garrison of Dublin. A committee of gentlemen have been appointed to manage them, comprising the Hon. Captain Forester, Captain Francis Meynell, Captain King, and Lord William Hill. Their first day of meeting was on Tuesday, at half-past one o'clock, in the far-famed Ash-bourn country, when a brilliant field was expected.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JAN. 1.—First Sunday after Christmas.
 MONDAY, 2.—Ovid died, 17.
 TUESDAY, 3.—Lavater died, 1801.
 WEDNESDAY, 4.—
 THURSDAY, 5.—The Duke of York died, 1827.
 FRIDAY, 6.—Epiphany of our Lord.
 SATURDAY, 7.—St. Distaff.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND NEWS-AGENTS.

The unparalleled success of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (which has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Proprietors) renders it necessary for them (in order to avoid anything like confusion or disappointment, and to give completeness and perfection to their scheme, by bringing the volume to the end of the year, which it would have been otherwise impossible for them to do) to postpone the issue of the Colosseum Print until Saturday, the 7th of January, when it shall appear, with a well arranged Index and Title Page, thereby affording time to the trade, who have fully represented their difficulties to us, to ensure the most extensive and impartial distribution. The following directions will be found to facilitate materially the wishes of our subscribers to obtain the print, and we beg that they may be in all cases observed:—

Subscribers should write to the person to whom the subscription has been paid, directing him in what manner to forward the print, so that it may sustain the least amount of injury in its transit; for, although it will bear a stamp, and may be forwarded postage free (for the additional cost of the stamp), yet it is obvious that such a method is most objectionable; and as in all large towns there are a great number of subscribers, it would be preferable that some arrangement might be made by which they might be sent by parcel, and thus escape the damage which they must inevitably sustain by being sent by post. Booksellers and News-vendors in the country are therefore requested to give their orders to their town-agents in this way.

On the 7th of January, will also be issued a supplement or extra number, price sixpence, which will contain,

A preface, with illustrations by Kenny Meadows

Two Keys to the Colosseum print

Ten views of Old London, contrasting it with one large new view.

"London the City of the World" a song, the words by Bayley, the music by Loder, with a beautiful allegorical device.

A Set of Twelfth-night characters by Crowquill.

An elaborately engraved title page, from a beautiful and original design by Gilbert, and an Index with illustrations by an eminent artist.

This extra number (it is hoped) will add considerably to the beauty and value of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as an historical record for families of all the stirring events of our time, and, although regularly stamped, will be sold with the current number and not separately.

At the opening of Parliament the Subscribers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be presented with an attractive Supplement GRATIS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mr. Ingram," Oxford, shall have the print. The sketch has not reached us.
 "B. R." Lincoln, shall be satisfied.
 "A. H." Hayle, should give directions to his newsman or bookseller, as we really cannot undertake to perform those trifling commissions.
 "XXX," Birmingham.—We have complied with his request.
 Mr. Grimbell's favour has been received. The article is so strong that it requires to be qualified.
 "H. J." Alderney.—Received.
 "W. L." Derby, should write to the War-office.
 "H. J. S." should expostulate with his newsman.
 Our Kirkcaldy correspondent shall be gratified when the time arrives.
 "Lambda."—Mr. Gladstone at the theatre.
 "A. B."—It depends entirely on the size and condition of the engraving.
 "A Well-wisher."—Grapes, grain, and molasses.
 "An Artist and Subscriber from the first," is thanked; as is also "A constant Subscriber."
 "W. W." will find his wishes anticipated.
 We are indebted to several Liverpool Correspondents for sketches of the recent conflagration which took place in that town, but they do not exactly suit us.
 "M. L. B." complains of the mode of admission adopted at the Westminster School during the plays, which he says was conducted in a partial and unfair manner towards the general visitors, the theatre having been privately packed, to the partial exclusion and inconvenience of many other persons holding tickets. This should certainly have been avoided.
 "Beppo," Cork.—It is very probable.
 "Mr. Clarke," Furrington.—Regular subscribers only can be supplied; but the payment of a six months' subscription will be considered a sufficient qualification.
 "W. N. R." suggestions shall be attended to.
 "H. W. H." Musson. "S. C." Margate. "Mr. Brown," Hastings. "Music," Liverpool. "J. W. H." "A Ready-money Correspondent." "Mr. Mann." "R. S. Bell," Furcham. "R. H. B." Cheapside. "William Carter." "W. Rossiter." "J. W. H." "F. B." and "S. C. T."—May all have the print by applying through their news-agents.
 "J. H."—The solution in our next.
 "Fancy Needlework."—Received.
 "F. S."—See next week's paper.
 "M. A. S."—Yes to both question and request.
 "G. W."—Declined with thanks.
 "Alfred" is thanked for his letter generally; but we must make a reference before we can answer his question about the Rouen Bible.
 "A Reader," Dundee.—The case has been lately noticed by the press.
 "Boston."—As soon as we deem its insertion eligible.
 "Constant Reader," Liverpool.—We cannot answer either question.
 "S."—We have no room.
 We have no space for the sketch and notice of the "White Quaker" disturbance.
 "Chas. Shaw."—The company has no power to collect the tax from servants; but is bound to deduct and pay it to Government from its dividends.
 The Latin Eclogue is not suited to our columns.
 "W. T." is right in his solution.
 Chess and answer to problem next week.
 To two correspondents signing themselves "English Catholics," and a third "A Subscriber and Admirer generally," we have to intimate a regret that they should have in any way misunderstood the tendency of our article. The words "ROMAN Catholic" should have been used in reference to a purely Roman Catholic edifice, and our notice was designed to be of a nature to induce no religious opinion or speculation on any possible account. The building was only spoken of as an object of architectural interest, and, although allusion was made to the ancient architecture of Roman Catholic ages, it was intended to apply to the condition of the fine arts in those periods, and not in the remotest manner to the then prevailing faith.

The Magazines for January, and Boz's new work will receive our notice next week.

. Half the artists in England who have betaken themselves to draw for engravings upon wood—all the eminent wood-engravers—and a whole host of professional and amateur draughtsmen, both in the country and metropolis, can bring testimony to the extreme liberality of expenditure with which we have ever met their efforts on our behalf, and to our quenchless anxiety to procure novel, attractive, and original subjects for illustration in every walk of art. In obtaining these, however, we have never sought to do so at the expense of fairness or respectability: we have passed a general injunction to our artists never to bring us anything which they cannot be legitimately entitled to sell; and, whenever any subject belonging to another has been proposed to us, we have been at personal pains to procure the permission of the right proprietor; and we rejoice to be able to thank some of the first publishers of our time (among them Mr. Murray, the Messrs. Blackwood, Mr. Knight, Messrs. Ackermann, Messrs. Graves and Co., Messrs. A. H. Baily and Co., and others) for the honourable and cordial spirit in which, in every instance, they have met our requests. And so little indeed, should we contemplate a refusal of this sort of interchange of literary kindness from the high purveyors of literature, that we should never dream of making an exception of any particular house, to our regular rule of application. But in a large establishment, like that of the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," we are, with the utmost caution and desire to be just, subject to the nuisance of imposition; and to this we appear to have been exposed in the instance of two engravings of Newstead Abbey, published in our last number, and copied from a valuable and original work, the property of Messrs. Fisher and Son and Co., of Newgate-street, entitled, "The Counties of Chester, Derby, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland, Illustrated." Now, will it be believed that we bought those drawings of a Mr. H. Dixon, an engraver, of Camden-town, as original—that he brought them to our office, ready drawn and engraved upon the wood, stating that they were the work of a friend of his, who had been in the Newstead

neighbourhood? We never saw Messrs. Fisher's book; but, being now convinced that our two prints were fac-similes of theirs, we at once state the source from which we derived them, and make the fair *amende honorable* of acknowledging the publication so unwittingly pirated. Did we experience a desire to copy any subject belonging to Messrs. Fisher, we should call upon them for their permission so to do. This is our rule, and when it is infringed it is only, as in the present instance, through some treachery or imposition which no fairness nor foresight can avoid. Messrs. Fisher and the public may well forgive us for such lapses as these. There would seem, however, that a sort of fatality existed to bring Messrs. Fisher and our journal into collision, for on a former occasion we were in error to a certain extent in reference to our engraving of Constantinople, which was copied from one of their superb Oriental works entitled "Constantinople, and the Scenery of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor, Illustrated," and the drawings for which were made, we understand, on the spot, by Thomas Allen, Esq., expressly sent out by Messrs. Fisher and Co., at vast expense, for the purpose. To these gentlemen (Messrs. Fisher and Co.) our thanks are justly due for their courtesy in accepting this acknowledgment, when informed by us of the manner in which the copied drawings had come into our hands, and of our entire ignorance of the sources from which they had been procured.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisers must be, for the next week only, a day earlier than usual with their Advertisements.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842.

The present festive season has been productive of one marked feature of improvement in the taste and manners of the humbler classes of the community, which having recognised in their conduct, we rejoice to encourage and approve. We allude to their desire to attend exhibitions of national diversion and instruction, and to comport themselves in a discreet and orderly manner, which will form one of our best arguments in favour of throwing open our national institutions generally, to the free indulgence of popular enjoyment. It would seem that many many thousands of persons have during the past few days availed themselves of their flitting holidays to visit not only our museums which make no charge for ingress, but even those which demand as qualification for *entrée* the passing of the ordeal of the fee. All the cheaper institutions—such, for instance, as the Adelaide Gallery, where insight is to be gained into art or science, or any intelligent pursuit—have been most freely attended; and the fact proves that the inquiring poor, who are willing to tax their savings for such holiday enjoyments, deserve to be met half way by the nation, and to have the boon of gratuitous entertainment liberally awarded to their improving taste.

There is every thing moralizing in the tendency of rational diversions for the people, and every thing demoralizing in that of the intemperate abandonment to loose habits and low animal gratifications which we trust they are destined to succeed. The adoption of music licences for places not devoted to mere speculations of tavern profit was one of our first recommendations to the magistrates in session; another to the Legislature is the giving an *Open sesame* to places where amusement may be free, but where instruction is the guardian genius of the *locale*. We remember a time when we would not have tendered this advice; but it is really a pleasure to be convinced that that time is now of the past. Nothing can have been more orderly, decent, and respectful than the recent bearing of the humbler community at the exhibitions, and even at the theatres; and on such nights as the first night of the holiday pantomimes they demeaned themselves in a manner less boisterous, roaring, and tinged with meaningless and brutal interruption, than on any previous occasion for many years. The indication was perhaps a trifling one, but it harbingers a civilizing spirit, and heralds in the advent of improving times.

A reference to our police intelligence will put our readers in possession of a case of shameful and arbitrary conduct on the part of the police; which, if it arises from the nature of the instructions programulated at Great Scotland-yard divulges the existence of as wicked a conspiracy against public liberty as ever endangered the peace and happiness of a country. We are disposed to think however, that this is not the case, for the doctrine on which the police proceeded was so glaringly absurd and unconstitutional, that even the presiding magistrate was for a moment shocked, and could hardly believe his senses that any man entrusted with preservation of the public peace could so wantonly outrage the most valuable and valued privileges of a British subject. It is really refreshing to have an opportunity of paying a well-merited compliment to the decision and impartiality of any of our police magistrates, for so frequently have we felt it our duty to observe upon their conduct in a different strain, that we are in the daily receipt of expostulations from many esteemed correspondents against our apparent harshness and severity. We trust we shall never see the day when it will be considered necessary by a public journalist to apologise for treating with perfect freedom of opinion and speech the acts of our public officers; at the same time we feel bound to state that it is ever with the utmost pain and reluctance we are induced to comment in terms of disapprobation on the conduct of men who, to be efficient in their official positions, should enjoy the unqualified and entire confidence of their fellow-beings. In the present instance the conduct of Mr. Broderip (the presiding magistrate at the Thames Police Office) was such as we should have expected from a gentleman of his acknowledged experience and ability, and we trust it will serve as an example to some of the Solons in other parts of the metropolis who have been gaining a rather unenviable notoriety latterly by their strange and unaccountable decisions. The case in question is so short, but so instructive withal,

that we cannot resist the temptation of repeating it here:—

"On Wednesday last a well-dressed young woman of apparent respectability, named *Susanna Elizabeth Dale*, was brought before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police Office, and placed in the felons' dock. A policeman, named Hagan, 183 K, stated that on or about "four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, or 'thereabouts that 'time,' a person came to the station-house for a police constable, and he proceeded to No. 4, Charles-street, Stepney, where he found the prisoner contending with the proprietor of the shop about a pane of glass she had broken. The prisoner settled for the pane of glass, but refused to give any satisfactory account of herself, and so he locked her up. Mr. Broderip: What for? Policeman: She would give no satisfactory answer to my questions whatever, and would not give her address. There was a great mob in the street. Mr. Broderip: Why she paid for the broken glass, what satisfaction did you want? Policeman: She would give no satisfaction at all. Mr. Broderip: and because she would give no satisfaction you locked her up. Is it so? Policeman: Yes, that's it! There is no one here to charge her. Mr. Broderip: I think it is very likely she will bring an action against you for false imprisonment. The woman is discharged."

Had it been proved that the female in question was intoxicated, or that she had intentionally broken the window, there might have been some excuse made for this extraordinary interference of the policeman; but it is not suggested that the glass was not broken by the merest accident and it was not even insinuated that this respectable-looking female, who was vilely consigned to a felons' dock, was guilty of the smallest crime of which the British law takes cognizance.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 28.

Are the Chambers to be opened by the King in person, with a royal speech, or are they to be opened by the Minister of the Interior, who will immediately present the bill for supplementary secret service money, to challenge a vote of confidence for the cabinet? Such are the questions mooted in every circle, and various are the opinions hazarded on the subject. It is contended that if the Soult-Guizot Ministry presents itself without a discourse from the Throne, it will be a sign of a want of confidence on the part of the King, and that it must speedily fall, if it loses the only prop which keeps it standing. Then the King's speech, on the opening of the present dynastic session, for the Regency Bill is quoted as a distinct pledge that his Majesty would open the present chambers in person for the business of the nation. It is argued by others that M. Guizot desires earnestly the speech, as being the most constitutional course, to provoke full debates on all points of the home and foreign policy, in the project of address. It is pretended in some quarters that M. Guizot ought to resign if his advice is not followed by his Majesty. The fact, I believe, is, that nothing has been decided, and that nothing will be arranged until the week before the opening of the session, when there will be quite time to make a king's speech. As for any conclusion being drawn against the stability of the cabinet should there be no discourse, this is entirely erroneous. You may rest assured that M. Guizot, up to this moment enjoys the entire confidence of the Crown, because the Minister for Foreign affairs stands well with continental cabinets, and that fact is enough for the King, with whom the foreign relations of France are always uppermost in the mind. The unpopularity of M. Guizot at home is rather in his favour at the Tuilleries, as it is regarded as the sign of a strong government. For the rest, there is no parliamentary combination now on the tapis against the ministry. The "illustrations" begin to arrive. M. de Lamartine, who aims to be leader of the Liberal Left, one stage removed from the Republicans, is here; Berreyer, the great Royalist orator, is also in Paris—Passy, Thiers, Mole, Salvandy, Lonyer, Odilon Barrot, Dupin, &c. are on the spot. Dufavre is not yet here. His honeymoon lasts all the year; and his friends complain that since his marriage he has lost his energy, and cannot come to the "scratch political."

The Spanish hubbub is pretty well over. The Regent's Government went too far in asserting what cannot proved, however strongly surmised, so Senor Gutierrez, the Barcelona political chief, is to be sent to the right about, and we may look for something apologetical in the Madrid official Gazette to satisfy the dignity of the French cabinet offended in the person of M. de Lesseps, its consul. The Spanish ministry will assure the French court that it had no intention to offend it; that France was accused of plotting, bribing, and bullying, purely in Pickwickian, and not in a personal sense; and we are to have peace, therefore, in the Peninsula until the next insurrection or revolution, when the long pent-up Bourbon bile (of the younger branch) may find its vent, and eventually realize the saying of the head of the elder family, and that "the Pyrenees no longer exist," that is, if we permit the removal of the former.

We have had three *débuts* at the Académie Royale (French Opera). Mr. Bremond, from Marseilles, in *Bertram*, in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and in the *Cardinal*, in Halevy's "Juive;" Mlle. Flammant in Auber's "Séraphin," and Mlle. Delphine Morguet in *Fenella* in Auber's "Muette de Portici." M. Bremond has a fine bass voice, but lacks *déclat* and style. He has, however, a commanding stage figure, and will be useful, although Levasseur is still the only legitimate *Devil* on the French stage. It would break O. Smith's heart to look at the demonic aspect of this still great singer in *Bertram*. The lady *débütante*, as I stated last week, is an accomplished singer, but nothing great. The new *dansseuse* promises well. The cooper-tenor, Poulter, by the way, is singing splendidly since his provincial tour. He is acquiring more confidence, and there are little bits in his singing which are unequalled. Meyerbeer has left Paris for Berlin. He will be back here in April next, to commence the rehearsal of his "Prophet." He is to produce his "Crocato in Egitto," in which Pasta and Volute were so famous at the French Opera, and has written several fresh pieces for it. The "Peri," the new ballet, is the next novelty. Carlotta Grisi will be the heroine. We are to lose soon the pretty Swede, Madlle. Lucile Gahn, who leaves the "centre of centralization" for St. Petersburg, the Russians having engaged her for three years. Fanny Elssler's next appearance in Paris will be in the civil courts. Her legal adviser, M. Charles Ledru, and her Ambassador to Paris, the American Mr. Wilkoff, have instituted an action to recover the value of "Faithless Fanny's" furniture, seized by the myrmidons of the law, for payment of the damages awarded against her for breach of promise of marriage she had contracted with the French Opera, by remaining in the United States with the Yankee Goths beyond the period fixed by her engagement. The Marquis de Lavallette, who, albeit, married the rich American banker's widow, Mrs. Well's has not forgot Fanny's desertion, heads the "lion" party, or "loge infernal" which is determined to oppose her re-appearance here.

Do you remember the great noise that was made last year by the announcement of a drama to have been produced at the Renaissance, now the Italian Opera, written by M. Leon Gozlan, which piece was prohibited by the Minister of the Interior, because it was a libel on our most gracious Queen and Prince Albert. The title was, *Il était une fois un Roi et une Reine*. Well, this piece, so prohibited by the French authorities, has just been produced in another form, and free from political allusions, under the title of *La main droite et la main gauche*, at the Odeon, the scene taking place in Stockholm. The reigning Queen of Sweden has for husband a German prince named Herman, a good kind of man, who only dreams of tulips—of his garden. "Prince," says her Majesty, "whilst we are engaged with state affairs in a cabinet council, occupy yourself with the masked ball we

give this evening." Prince Herman is, however, ambitious. He wishes to know what is passing in the state, but he is only the Royal spouse, and not the reigning King, and he must obey. To describe the plot of one of the most amusing and yet absurd dramas that has been brought out for a long time would occupy too much space in your "illustrated columns." Every act is a drama in itself, and there are five acts, filled with the most varying incidents, so that the attention is kept in suspense to the very conclusion. Briefly, the Queen has contracted two marriages, right-handed and left-handed ones, according to continental custom—that is, she marries a Major Palmer, a half madman with the left hand, and Prince Herman with the right. Prince Herman has done the same thing, he having married Rodolphine with his left hand, before his union with the Queen of Sweden. Out of these marriages arise the situations of the drama, some of them of a touching nature, and some of them broad comedy. A kind of Talleyrand, the Minister Elric, avails himself of this state of things, of which he alone is cognizant, and he accomplishes the dénouement by restoring Major Palmer his daughter, the Countess of Lowenburg, who then renounces his claims to share the throne, and by restoring to Prince Herman his son Wilfred by Rodolphine. The left-handed wife agrees to leave Sweden for ever, as Wilfred is united to the Queen's daughter the countess; and the drama ends by the Queen saying to Herman, "Let us go and reign." "Yes," replies the Prince, "let us begin to reign." I have only to add that Madame Dorval plays Rodolphine with exquisite feeling and taste, and it is feeling and taste, and it is altogether well got up and performed. It is destined to have a great run; but one strange mistake of M. Leon Gozlan will not escape attention, and that is, that he has constructed his drama on a blunder as to the nature of a morganatic marriage. A Prince or Princess may contract a union either with the right or left hand, but this cannot be done at the same time; and if so done, is bigamy to all intents and purposes.

A Council of Ministers was held at the Tuilleries, this day, at one o'clock, at which the King presided. A numerous meeting of the members of the Chamber of Peers was held at the same time in the apartment of the Grand Referendary.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLOMBIA STEAMER.—The steam-packet ship Colombia arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning, at an early hour; she brings no political or commercial news of the slightest interest. She left New York on the 15th, seven days later than the Independence, which arrived on Sunday.

Sir Charles Bagot continued in a declining state, and he was recommended removal to a warmer climate.

New York rate of Exchange 6 and 3/4 per cent. premium.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM.—We are sorry to have to announce the death of Archdeacon Wrangham, which event took place on the 27th inst., at his residence in Chester, in the 74th year of his age. This venerable and distinguished man was Archdeacon of the East Riding of York, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Canon of York and Chester, and Rector of Hummanby, in Yorkshire, and of Diddlestone, in Cheshire.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the whole court, attended divine service in the private chapel within the castle. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell officiated. The Duchess of Kent and Lady F. Howard attended divine service in the parish church. In the afternoon the Duchess of Kent came to the castle, and dined with her Majesty and Prince Albert. There was no addition to the royal dinner circle this evening. The royal dinner-table exhibited a noble baron of beef, plum-puddings, and other Christmas fare of the true old English style. All the servants were regaled with toast and ale, as is usual on Christmas-day.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty did not leave the castle to-day, in consequence of the wet and unfavourable state of the weather. Prince Albert intended to have shot in the park, but was prevented by the weather. The Prince attended by Sir E. Bowater, took equestrian exercise in the riding school in the afternoon. The royal dinner party included the following:—The Duchess of Kent, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Captain Seymour, the Marquis of Ormonde, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, Sir E. Bowater, Captain Meynell, Colonel Grey, Sir H. Wheatley, Dr. Prætorius, and the Hon. C. A. Murray.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked on the grand parterre for a short time. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Sir E. Bowater and Captain Seymour. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was taken out for a short time. The royal dinner party included the following personages:—Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Lord and Lady Wriothesley Russell, Sir E. Bowater, Colonel Grey, Captain Meynell, Captain Seymour, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Prætorius.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves at Cranbourne Tower. His Royal Highness was attended by the Marquis of Ormonde, Viscount Canning, Sir E. Bowater, Captain Meynell, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. G. A. Anson. The sport was excellent. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince walked through the royal pleasure-grounds to Frogmore, returning to the castle in a pony phaeton. The Princess Royal was taken her usual airing. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and the Prince at the castle. The royal dinner party this evening included the following personages:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Mrs. Arbuthnot, the Marquis of Ormonde, Sir E. Bowater, Captain Seymour, Captain Meynell, Colonel Grey, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Prætorius. The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance.

His Excellency the American Minister, with Mrs. and Miss Everett, passed the Christmas with Lord and Lady Ashburton at the Grange.

The Standard states that the King of Prussia has consented to become the arbitrator between France and England upon the difficult and long-contested subject of the Portendic claims.

Count de St. Aulaire, the French ambassador, visited the Earl of Aberdeen on Tuesday at the Foreign-office. His Excellency the Turkish ambassador, transacted business at the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

POPE'S PRECEDENCE.—It having been observed by one of the journals that some difficulties might arise on a point of precedence, in consequence of the arrival at Paris of M. Fornari, the new Pope's nuncio, the *Gazette de France* says that no such difficulties can arise, the Congress of Vienna having decided that the ambassador from the court of Rome shall occupy on all official occasions the first rank among the diplomatic corps. The only reason why this precedence was not granted to M. Garibaldi, says the *Gazette*, was, that he held only the office of intendant, or chargé d'affaires.

At Tremham Hall, in the last week, the Marquis of Stafford's birthday was celebrated by a feast to the tenantry, and other rejoicings, on account of the young lord attaining his fourteenth year.

The French ambassador, the Countess de St. Aulaire, &c., are expected to leave town on the 2nd of January next, for Bowood Park, Wiltshire.

Mr. Smith, of Deanston, delivered a lecture on thorough draining and subsoil-ploughing in the music-hall of Belfast, on Wednesday week, which afforded great satisfaction to a most respectable auditory of above six hundred persons, amongst whom were the Marquis of Donegal, the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Lurgan, Lord Newry, M.P., Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., Robert Bateson, Esq., M.P., George Dunbar, Esq., mayor of Belfast; Dean Stannus, William Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., William Blacker, Esq., Market-hill; J. Thomson Tennent, Esq., &c. The Marquis of Downshire was called to the chair.

HIMLEY HALL.—A splendid ball was given on Tuesday by Lord Ward, at his seat, Himley Hall, in celebration of the coming of age of the Hon. Dudley Ward, his lordship's brother. The Duke of Richmond, Lady Caroline Lennox, Lord and Lady Lytton, Lord and Lady Hatherton, Lord and Lady Wrothesley, Lord de Grey of Groby, with most of the nobility and gentry of the adjacent county, were present.

The Marquis of Douglas arrived at the Duke of Hamilton's, in Portman-square, on Sunday, from Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. We hear that his lordship's marriage to her Serene Highness the Princess Mary Amelia Elizabeth Caroline of Baden, the fair and accomplished niece of the reigning Grand Duke, will be solemnized in Germany, where the illustrious fiancée, who is one of the most distinguished beauties of the Continent, resides with her mother, the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie. The Duchess of Hamilton, whose health has greatly improved by her sojourn at Baden-Baden, is still at Mannheim. The Duke of Hamilton is passing the Christmas at Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire.

It is expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will visit Claremont in the course of a few days. The game in his royal preserves at

Claremont is more abundant than it has been known to be for many seasons past. Not a single head of game of any description has been shot from the commencement of the season, except a few pheasants in the early part of October, which were forwarded to Brussels. It is expected that their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will remain at the castle during the short absence of their illustrious parents at Esher.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The *France* says:—"The marriage of the Princess Clementine of Orleans with Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Cohari, brother of the Duchess of Nemours, and of the husband of Donna Maria of Portugal, has been for some time decided on. Prince Augustus was born on June 13, 1818, and is a major in the Austrian service, in the 10th Regiment of Hussars, called the King of Prussia's. The Prince is a few months younger than the Princess Clementine. The family arrangements on this subject are now terminated.

Despatches from the Governor of Van Diemen's Land were received at the Colonial-office. Despatches were also received from the Governor of South Australia, and from St. Helena.

The Duke of Wellington continues at Strathfieldsaye, without company, but visitors are expected early in the ensuing month. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro are still staying at Hatfield-house, Herts, on a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Earl of Hardwicke, while hunting with the Trumpington hounds on Monday, fell from his horse Pigeon, at the last fence, and sprained his shoulder, from the effects of which accident his lordship is rapidly recovering.

"Prince Puckler Muskau," says a letter from Gorlitz, "has just met with a fresh accident. An Arab horse lashed out suddenly and struck him on the head. The Prince is obliged to keep his bed."

Lord Frederick Fitzclarence's birthday was celebrated by the inhabitants of Etal with every demonstration of respect, last week; but the customary bonfire and other rejoicings were dispensed with, in consequence of the death of the Countess of Munster.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SEASONABLE BENEFACTIONS.—On Thursday, a kind individual forwarded anonymously, the sum of £5 for the poor box of Marylebone police-court. At Worship-street, Mr. Bingham the sitting magistrate announced that the sum of £20 had been received in aid of the poor-box of that court. The benevolent donor had given his initials G. H. I. A sum of £10 had also been received, the bequest of the late Mr. Davidge, the theatrical manager. A letter containing £5 was forwarded to the poor-box of the Clerkenwell police-court, by Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe, the bankers, as a donation from the Hon Miss Arden.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY.—The forty-third anniversary of this excellent and highly benevolent institution was celebrated at Lovegrove's Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday evening last, by a dinner, to which upwards of one hundred gentlemen sat down shortly before six o'clock. The amount of the donations and the subscriptions announced during the evening were proportionably greater than on any previous occasion.

THE FRAUDS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The Government Police Gazette of Tuesday contains the offer of a reward for the discovery and apprehension of a person named William Burnby, against whom true bills of indictment were returned by the Grand Jury at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court, for divers perjuries committed by him on his examination before the Surveyor of her Majesty's Customs, touching the conduct of certain officers of the Custom-house, London, and others against whom warrants have been issued.

On Wednesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the following determined suicide was committed by Mr. John Sowerby, a respectable master-butcher residing in Farringdon-street, who drowned himself in the Paddington Canal. It appeared from the statement of two labouring men who were passing at the time, that they saw the deceased plunge into the canal, and immediately sink. They hastened to the spot, and jumping into the water, found the body after the lapse of a quarter of an hour. It was removed to the station-house at Paddington, and surgical assistance was procured, but all attempts to restore animation proved useless, life being extinct. The unfortunate man had been absent from home on Monday last, but no cause was assigned for the fatal act. He was 30 years of age, and has left a widow and family to deplore his loss.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Sheffield and Manchester Railway was opened on Saturday for passengers, from Manchester to Glossop.—One of the Railway Company's assistants, named Charles Ward, was killed at the Steventon Station last week by imprudently endeavouring to get on a truck before it had stopped.—T. Hawe Parker, Esq., of Park Hall, at his rent day, held at Caverswall, returned his tenants 10 per cent.—At Chittlehampton, a notice has been affixed to the church door, inviting applicants for a parochial charity, with "no Dissenter need apply."—The magistrates of Denbighshire have made application to secure the appointment of a Coroner for each district of the county.

The total number of deaths in the metropolis for the week ending 17th of December, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 366, giving an excess of 54 over the weekly average number for the four past years and four past autumns.—An infant lecturer named Master Arthur Harvey, of Halesworth, aged eight years and a half, has been lecturing on astronomy, at Framlingham, Woolbridge.—An alarming fire took place at Old Brentford on Saturday last at the house of one of Sir Felix Booth's foremen, when Mrs. Swan, the mistress of the house, was shockingly burned, in consequence of her clothes catching fire, and died in a few hours afterwards.—Upwards of £300 have been subscribed to the fund for the relief of the Misses Reynolds, whose case appeared at the Lambeth-street Police Office, some time ago.—The inhabitants of the wards of Bridge and Queenhithe have followed the example set them by the wards of Tower, Broad-street, and Langbourne, and have passed resolutions denouncing in the strongest language, the odious and oppressive Income and Property Tax Act, and reprobating the vexatious conduct pursued by the surveyors and assessors entrusted with carrying its provisions into effect.—A journeyman carpenter, named Smith, was killed a few days ago by falling from the scaffolding of some new houses at Bayswater.—Mr. Thomas Vellacott a respectable and extensive linen-draper, in South Molton, committed suicide by cutting his throat.—Last week a daring attempt was made to murder Mr. George Wood, a farmer residing at Brandon in Suffolk, by firing a gun at him from behind a hedge. A reward of £50 has been offered for the discovery of the miscreant.—The officers of the 19th depot gave a splendid ball and supper to 200 of the *élite* of Dover and East Kent, at Dover Castle. Muskets with the glittering bayonets being the pillars of the room, festooned with flowers, and the *coup d'œil* had a most brilliant effect.—An alarming explosion took place on Saturday last at Mr. Holgrave's resin works in Hill-street, Liverpool, which was nearly attended with calamitous results. The shock was felt a considerable distance from the building, and all the windows in the neighbourhood were shattered to atoms. Fortunately no lives were lost.—The Albion Bank at Liverpool, which discontinued business in the month of May last, has, by the admirable management of the director, yielded up not only all the capital, but a very considerable bonus besides.—The workmen employed on the South Eastern Railway are progressing rapidly towards the completion of that difficult and enterprising undertaking. More than one third of the Abbott's Cliff tunnel has been already completed.—Sir Henry Hunklo, Bart., of Wingerworth Hall, has taken possession of the branch line of railroad leading from Hopton-bridge to Timber-lane (known as the Duke's lane), which the North Midland Company has forfeited to him under certain arrangements.—The general bill of christenings and burials at the parish churches within the City of London, and bills of mortality, from the 14th of December, 1841, to the 13th of December, 1842, states the christenings at 14,525—males 7651, females 7594; and the burials at 13,142—males 6542, females 6600. In 51 out of 143 parishes the clerks have neglected to make any report, so that this return may be regarded as so far imperfect.—The "The Complete Suffrage Conference" commenced their sittings at Birmingham on Tuesday last, when Mr. Sturge was called to the chair. The meeting is described by the morning papers as exceedingly noisy and disorderly.—A special general meeting of the Croyden Railway Company was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday last, to consider the report of the directors, which set forth that the directors, having exhausted all means to endeavour to prevail

on the Greenwich Railway Company to modify their toll, had come to the resolution that it would tend to the advantage of the company to discontinue the carrying trade. Ultimately a committee was appointed to open new negotiations with the Greenwich Company, and the meeting was adjourned until the 24th of March.—On Christmas-day a lad named Thomas Powell, in the employment of a greengrocer in the Lambeth-walk, took advantage of his master's absence to enjoy a hearty swig of gin from a jug that stood on a table, when he was so overcome that he sank down and shortly afterwards expired.—On Christmas-day the female convicts, upwards of 160 in number, on board the Margaret, of Bristol, at present lying off the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, waiting sailing orders for Van Diemen's Land, were supplied with a large piece of plum-pudding and a gill of wine each, in addition to their usual fare.—The Rev. Bernard Smith, of Leadenham, has followed the example of the Rev. Mr. Sibthorpe, by resigning a living worth £900 a-year, for the purpose of embracing the Roman Catholic religion.—The question of abolishing pews in churches, or throwing them entirely open to the public, is making considerable noise throughout the country, and in several places (amongst the rest Ipswich and Harwich) this democratic principle has been adopted.

The freedom of the City of Glasgow was last week conferred on Mr. Cobden, M.P.—The Civil Tribunal of Fontenay (Vendée) has just been called on to decide whether a person who had been ordained a priest, but removed from his functions, can enter into the marriage state. The tribunal has decided in the negative.—On Tuesday morning a journeyman tailor of the name of Kirkby, residing in Rupert-street, drank to such excess, with several other companions, that he was brought home a lifeless corpse before two in the afternoon.—The Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Manchester was employed on Monday last in investigating the case of Raleigh and Co., bankrupts, in connexion with the Manchester Bank, and after sitting a number of hours was obliged to have recourse to a further adjournment.—Miss Hamblin the actress who stood accused of the murder of her husband by stabbing him with a dagger, in the Mobile Theatre, in the month of March last, was recently tried at Mobile, when, after a number of witnesses had been examined, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." On the announcement of the verdict the prisoner fainted.—Last week, the Orwell steamer, which plies between Ipswich and London, brought to the metropolis no fewer than five thousand geese.—Several cases of sudden death have occurred during the holiday's, which are clearly attributable to acts of intemperance: a man named Budd, a sawyer who resided in Westminster, fell down the stairs and broke his neck whilst in a state of intoxication.—The public records in the care of Sir Francis Palgrave are undergoing classification and reparation. They contain a vast body of historical and antiquarian information; the charters alone amount to 20,000. Out of the total number of documents 34,557 have gone through the requisite processes, and are already accessible; the entire mass of records contains about 388,400 on the whole.—An astronomer of New York, states, from scientific observation, that extraordinary changes are taking place in the solar system. The inclination of the earth's axis with the ecliptic he shows to be changing. The poles of the planet Venus are changing, and her colour approaching to a deep red: Herschel is diminishing in size, and Saturn appears to be partly in conflagration.—Upwards of 1000 persons visited Westminster Abbey during Monday and Tuesday, and more than 300 the United Service Institution. On the former day, more than 2000 persons paid for admission to the Royal Adelaide Gallery after seven o'clock.—On Tuesday a young man, named Robert Haye, an apprentice on board the ship Chance, laying off Rotherhithe, was committed to Newgate, from the Thames police-office, to take his trial for feloniously wounding Robert Horron, the mate of the same vessel, with intent to murder or do him some grievous bodily harm.—Mr. George Price, the barrister, was fined £4 at the Marlborough Police-office on Wednesday for creating a disturbance at the Vine-street police station. It appeared that Mr. Price had interfered from motives of humanity to prevent the incarceration of a respectable-looking female, who was charged with being drunk.—The hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Blucher was celebrated at Dusseldorf, on the 15th inst., by a brilliant entertainment, at which not only many comrades of the deceased veteran, but nearly all the officers of the garrison were present.—The celebrated chemist Berzelius was nearly killed a few weeks ago by the explosion of a retort in his laboratory at Stockholm. Fortunately he escaped with some contusions.—The archbishop of Posen is so ill with the jaundice that his life is despaired of.—The number of ships that passed the Sound, in November, was from the Baltic, 704; from the North Sea, 241. Of these the English were 12 from the north, and 323 from the Baltic, or 335 out of 1005, or one third of the whole.—The correspondent of a morning paper denies that the Great Western Railway Company have adopted the promised precaution of placing an empty carriage between the engine and the first passenger carriage.—James Cooke, a dealer in horses, was charged at Bow-street with fraudulently obtaining a horse, chaise, and harness, value £50, from Mr. James Sykes, of Amen-corner. Various other charges have to be brought against him, and he stands remanded.—Shaw Riley was finally examined at the Wandsworth Police-office on the charge of embezzling various sums of money, amounting to £50 and upwards, the property of his employer, Mr. Frost, auctioneer, at Clapham. He was committed on two charges.—The British government, having been informed that several inhabitants of Biarritz had, at the peril of their own lives, saved the crew of an English schooner wrecked in the night of the 24th October, sent 300 francs to be distributed among those men; to which Lloyd's Committee added 300 francs more.—A reward of 2000 dollars has been offered by the subscribers to the Niger expedition for the liberation of Mr. Alfred Carr, who is supposed to have been imprisoned (if not murdered) by the natives at the model farm in Africa.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CANADA.—We are enabled to state, on the most unquestionable authority, that Lord Eliot, the present Secretary for Ireland, is appointed the new Governor-General of Canada, in room of Sir Charles Bagot, whose illness has assumed a dangerous and alarming complexion.

ON DR that the Hon. Stuart Wortley is to succeed Lord Eliot as Secretary for Ireland, an appointment which is not likely to excite any serious objections on either side.

DRAYTON MANOR.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel and family are expected to leave early in the ensuing month for Whitehall Gardens for the season. Shortly after their arrival a series of grand dinners and official soirees will be given at the right hon. baronet's mansion; and on Wednesday, the 1st of February, the customary grand Parliamentary dinner will take place.

Mr. Saunders Davies was, on Tuesday last, elected to serve as a member of Parliament for the county of Carmarthen, vice Mr. J. Jones, deceased.

Last night an alarming fire broke out in the premises occupied by Messrs. Exley and Brown, bookbinders, No. 10, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street. Owing to the inflammable materials, the fire spread with great rapidity. A good supply of water was obtained, and the flames were subdued in the course of half an hour.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The British brig Naiad, from Halifax to Demerara, was fallen in with on the 11th November, in lat. 28 deg. 10 min., long. 58 deg. 10 min., full of water, and the only survivor taken off by the Shawmut, arrived at Boston from Rio Janeiro. The survivor, William Fosdick, states that they left Halifax for Demerara, on the 14th of September, and on the 22nd, in lat. 29 deg., were capsized in a heavy squall under close-reefed topsails at the time, she righted next day with loss of spars and mainmast. A little flour was washed up from the hold, which they collected and dried in the sun and ate; every thing was done by Fosdick to keep up the spirits of his companions (seven in number), but they all drooped and died, except one, who, with Fosdick, went into the maintop in a very stormy night. It coming on to rain, Fosdick touched his companion in order to rouse him to obtain a few drops of water as it fell, but found him dead. In the morning he cut him loose, and he fell into the sea. He then remained six days before the Shawmut hove in sight, and when taken on board he was unable to speak or walk, but the skill of the captain saved his life, having been 49 days without food and water.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES. BY ALFRED CROQUILL.



DRURY LANE.

COVENT GARDEN.



HARLEQUIN TELL, OR THE GENIUS OF THE RIBSTON PIPPIN.

Behold! the pantomime of *Tell*!
I'll tell you how he did so well;
An arrowish escape he had,
To die himself or kill his lad.
But rather chose with fate to grapple,
And aim at freedom through an apple,
By Ribston pippins made aspirant;
Soon after that he shot his tyrant!

HAYMARKET!



RIQUET WITH THE TUFT

So ho! So ho! (not Soho-square)
What, good Sir Riquet, are you there?
Tuft-honour'd mortal with the *nous*
To make tuft-hunters of the house!
Riquet, your form is strong to view,
There's nothing *richetty* in you,
Although you stand, you man of fun,
As if you meant to have a run!



PUNCH'S PANTOMIME.

Punch what have you bowled out to-day?
You've oft shown fight, you now show play;
Your theme's no carter meaning wagg'ner,
But the great *charta* we call *magna*.
Bill by the barons drawn upon,
And then accepted by King John,
Endorsed by England to the free,
And made by *Punch* a *jeu d'esprit*!

ADELPHI



HARLEQUIN NOBODY, OR THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

Harlequin Nobody! what shall we say
At the notion of Nobody having his way,
And, on being complained of by some queer so-so-body,
Replying, with triumph, "That's nothing to nobody!"
Again, when he lit on the "Babes in the Wood,"
Where Nobody saw them, 'cause Nobody could,
And plaintively hoped in our bosom we'd put 'em,—
As Nobody'd thank us, we didn't—we cut 'em!

OLYMPIC.



HARLEQUIN AND OLD COCKER.

Here's the *Rule of Three*, upon Boxing-day,
According to Cocker, come to the play.
Practice makes perfect every tick,
And the tick of time is arithme-tic.
No *Division* the house provokes,
There's a *Multiplication* of capital jokes;
And the world may laugh at the merry transactions,
Till it shakes its ribs into *Vulgar Fractions*!

SADLER'S WELLS.



[HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR.

King Arthur, so ho! then we have you upon
The Harlequin trick of burlesquing "King John!"
As if your good Majesty thought it no sin
To combine the rude acting of *Harley and Quin*!

SURREY.



HARLEQUIN PUCK, OR THE CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN.

Oh! for the frolics of Harlequin Puck,
Who was born in a lily-bell all to good luck,
Who bathed in crystal to get himself clean,
And then went to gambol with *pea* and with *bean*;
And who, Shakspeare says, was happy indeed
When the Pantomime people all *muster'd* he seed,
In the great Surrey garden of frolic you know,
Where, highly delighted, he makes them to grow

CITY.



HARLEQUIN THE ONE-EYED BLACKSMITH.

Ha! one-ogled blacksmith, what are you about?
Your sight's "all my eye" I have not the least doubt
But, if you've a spark left of principle too,
You will not keep forging the way that you do!



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 28.—The Cambridge, 78, Captain Edward Barnard, went out of harbour this morning, remaining at Spithead until this evening, when she sailed for Plymouth, where it is supposed she will be paid off. The Austrian frigate Bellona, under the command of his Imperial Highness the Archduke of Austria, remains at Spithead, at which anchorage she is detained by the recent and present westerly wind. The Philadelphia, outward-bound New York packet-ship, put back last night, and remains at Spithead, wind-bound. Upwards of fourteen sail of merchant ships have brought up at the Motherbank, unable to proceed down Channel, owing to the prevailing westerly gales. The following vessels of war are at present fitting for service at this port:—The Samarang, 28, Captain Belcher, for the surveying service in China; the Frolic, 16, Commander Willis, under orders for the Bahama Islands; the Thunderbolt, second-class war steamer, Commander G. N. Broke, destination unknown. The Britannia, 120, has been docked, and will be newly coppered. Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief at this port, will arrive to-morrow, hoisting his flag (white at the main) on board the St. Vincent, which ship at present bears the flag of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B.

We have been requested to contradict a paragraph which appeared some days since, to the effect that Captain W. Allen was about to re-commission the Wilberforce, and was anxious to return with her to the coast of Africa. The gallant officer to whom this unenviable task was thus ascribed has heard nothing of his being appointed to any such service, and has had, as might have been expected, quite enough of the Niger expedition.

It is confidently stated, and pretty generally believed, that there are at the present moment being built at Blackwall five large steam frigates for the Russian Government, which are intended to be used in the Black Sea, for the prosecution of the war against the Circassians.

The appointment of Captain Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard and Royal Hospital at Plymouth, lately held by Captain John Cooke, R.N., C.B., is about to be conferred on Captain Richard Arthur, R.N., brother of Sir George Arthur.

Real-Admiral Sir Lucas Curtis, Bart., C.B., will succeed Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., whose term of service will shortly expire, as Admiral Superintendent at Malta.

We hear that it is in contemplation by the present Admiralty Board, in the ensuing spring, to make some considerable alteration in the present establishment of the different ordinary guard-ships, by endeavouring, if possible, to do away with the expense of one of the ships at each port—allowing the flag of the Rear-Admiral Superintendent to be hoisted on the Sheers in the Dockyard, as is the case with other nations. If this arrangement is acted on, we shall begin to think the Tories have some ideas of economy.

MOVEMENTS.—The Snake arrived from Syracuse on the 4th instant, and took her departure on the 8th for Corfu, conveying thither his Excellency the Right Hon. Stewart M. Kenzie, who arrived unexpectedly, *incoy.*, on the 7th, in the French steamer from Marseilles. The Dutch frigates Rhine and Jason sailed for Smyrna on the 10th, sailing at Athens. The Geyser steamer of war, bringing the Ionian mails, arrived from Patras, Zante, and Corfu on the 11th, after having been ashore outside the lighthouse of Cephalonia, thrown over her guns, and sustained serious damage.

SHIPS IN MALTA HARBOUR, Dec. 15.—The Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. F. Owen, Commander-in-Chief; Ceylon, receiving ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Louis; Impregnable, 104; Monarch, 84; Vanguard, 80; Belvidere, 38; Cyclops steam-frigate; Geyser war steamer; Maggie surveying cutter; Prometheus, Polyphemus, and Alecto steam-packets; and Rhadamanthus steamer, troop ship.

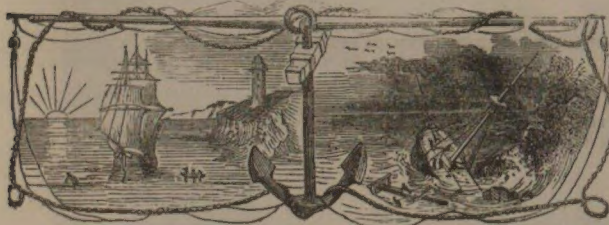
THE REST OF THE FLEET.—Rodney, 92; Inconstant, 36, at Barcelona; the Formidable, 84, at Mahon; Savage, 10, and Owen Glendower, convict-ship, at Gibraltar; the Lizard steam-tender, on her way to Malta from Gibraltar; the L'Aigle and Snake at Corfu; the Howe, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Mason, second in command, and the Scout, 18, at the Piræus of Athens; the Magicienne, 24, and Devastation war steamer, at Smyrna; the Stromboli war steamer at Constantinople; the Indus, 78, Vernon 50, the Hecate and Vesuvius war steamers, at Beyrout; the Medea war steamer at Alexandria; and the Beacon, surveying vessel, at Suda, in Candia.

NAVAL OFFICERS DISTINGUISHED IN CHINA.—Captain Charles Richards, who lately distinguished himself in China, and was so honourably mentioned in Sir W. Parker's despatches, had been seized with serious illness in consequence of the hardships he endured. Captain Richards was in the Albion at the battle of Algiers. He was long stationed at Portsmouth in the Victory and Britannia, and was flag lieutenant to Admiral Bouverie when superintendent of the dockyard.—Captain Peter Richards of the Cornwallis, who was also honourably named in the Admiral's despatches, was first lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte at the battle of Algiers, and served on shore at the attack upon Chin-hae and Segahon, as well as at Chin-keang-foo.—Captain Bouchier, C.B., has been in all the affairs in China. He commanded a brigade of seamen at the capture of Canton, was engaged at Amoy and Chin-hae, and at the attack upon the camp at Segahon, as well as at Chin-keang-foo.—Commander R. B. Watson was first lieutenant of the Calliope at the capture of the forts of the Bocca Tigris and Canton; commander of the Blenheim, at Amoy, and of the Modeste, at Chin-hae and Segahon.—Commander W. Maitland, who killed two mandarins at Chin-keang-foo, was first lieutenant of the Benbow, at the attack upon Tientsin, and the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre.—Lieutenant W. T. Bate, who had the honour of capturing a mandarin single-handed, was mate of the Blenheim, and was wounded at Canton in 1841, and has served in all the affairs in China. Mr. Bate was son of the late excellent Captain Bate, who died when governor of Ascension.

The Cyclops steam-frigate arrived from Barcelona and Mahon (whither she proceeded to escort the Formidable, considerably injured) on the 12th, and returns to Mahon, accompanied by the Vanguard, as soon as the weather permits of their getting to sea, to assist this crippled vessel, which it is pretended is, if practicable, to go to Malta, where the captain and officers will stand their trial for getting her ashore, or rather for not keeping her off. The Great Liverpool arrived from England and Gibraltar on the 13th, and the Polyphemus, from Marseilles, on the 14th, bringing the overland mail of the 6th. The Maggie, surveying-cutter, arrived from Suda Bay on the same day; the Rhadamanthus, troop-steamer, from Plymouth and Gibraltar; and the Belvidere frigate, from Barcelona, with the Bishop of Gibraltar, who seems to be doomed to be unfortunate at sea, having experienced a most awfully terrific squall in entering the harbour, which the vessel did under a mere jib. The Great Liverpool, owing to the bad weather prevailing, only got to sea, on her voyage to Alexandria, this morning. The Belvidere proceeds to Gibraltar on Monday next, to be at hand in case of fresh disturbances on the coast of Spain. On the 12th a French ship of the line passed Malta, steering to the westward. The French steamer, which arrived last night from Syria, brought no Smyrna or Constantinople mails, as these had not reached Syria when she left.

In consequence of arguments respecting the height for soldiers, some pains have been taken at various times to ascertain the relative height of English, Irish, and Scotch recruits. As far as the line regiments are concerned, the Irish have a decided advantage in height. It must be, however, taken into account, that the Guards, the Marines, and the majority of the Cavalry and Artillery, are English, and the recruits for these are all of superior standard. It may not be doubted, if an equal number of tall men were deducted out of the total recruits raised in Ireland, whether any difference would exist. In weight the English recruit has the advantage, the heights being equal. A regiment of the line that consists wholly of Englishmen will generally be found to average shorter than either the Irish, Scotch, or the mixed corps.

Returns of the number of Courts-martial, and the punishments awarded and inflicted, have been called for from every regiment and depot, with a view to give a comparative statement for the last five years. These returns are to be at the Horse Guards prior to the meeting of Parliament.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND TRIESTE.—The company of the Austrian Lloyd's, at Trieste, has published the following details relative to the communication between India and the Mediterranean by Suez and Alexandria.—"The Austrian brig Pyrales, Captain Feoris, has just arrived from Alexandria with a large cargo of tea, rice, and indigo, brought directly from India to Suez by the India ship Bengalee, and thence to Cairo on camels' backs. The fact is interesting, inasmuch as it is the first cargo which has been conveyed directly from India to Trieste. We are assured that carriages on two wheels are now in progress of construction to convey merchandise from Suez to Cairo, which will effect a considerable saving in the price of the conveying of those articles. In future merchandise intended for consumption on the continent of Europe, instead of coming round the Cape, and remaining for months in the warehouses of England, can be conveyed to Trieste, Leghorn or Marseilles, within two months, which must add considerably to the commercial advantages of those cities."

DEAL, Dec. 26.—Arrived the Ludlow, Johnson, from Demerara; Great Northern (steamer), from Londonderry. Last night, and the whole of to-day, it has blown very hard. The Ludlow arrived in the Downs last night, with head of main mast sprung, and part of the ground tier washed out; at half-past two, p.m., this day, the mainmast went by the board, and carried with it the mizen. Four, p.m., she is now riding with two anchors down. There is a large fleet in the Downs, and several of them have drove. Seven, p.m.: It still continues to blow hard, with every appearance of a stormy night.

OFF MARGATE, Dec. 25.—The Prince George, Friend, from Halifax, with loss of bulwarks, &c. The Crown, from Liverpool to St. John's, N.B., was abandoned on the 8th instant, in lat. 42, long. 48, dismasted, with loss of rudder, &c.; crew saved by the Prince George, arrived here.

COLLISION AND SINKING OF A VESSEL.—Accounts were, in the course of Monday last, received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the schooner Agnes, a Scotch

trading vessel belonging to Perth, which happened on the evening of Thursday week, in consequence of coming into violent collision with another vessel, a few miles from the Dudgeon floating light, situated in the roads between Cromer and Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire. The Agnes, which was under the charge of Mr. Philibaldo and four seamen, was on her passage from Perth to London. Upon approaching the light in question, at about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, with the wind blowing strongly from the west-north-west, a brig appeared ahead, bearing upon her. They called out; but before there was time to alter the course, both vessels came in violent contact with each other. The brig proved to be the Jennet, on her voyage to South Shields from London, and was unladen. Such was the force with which she struck, that the bows of the Agnes were driven completely in down to the water's edge, compelling the crew instantly to take to the long-boat, so as to save their lives, for within a very few minutes afterwards she (the schooner) sunk in deep water. They luckily succeeded in reaching the Jennet in safety, and were conveyed on to South Shields, where they were landed on Sunday morning. The vessel is reported to be fully insured.

The Lord Russell, Alexander, which sailed from Dover harbour on the 6th instant, having repaired damage sustained on a voyage from Newcastle to Sligo, was totally lost on the night of the 10th, off the coast of Ireland, and, we are sorry to add, one man met a watery grave.

FALMOUTH, Dec. 27.—W.S.W., fresh gales and squally.—Arrived the Isabella, from London for Demerara. Sailed the Lady Mary Wood, steamer, for Gibraltar. The Dew-drop, Furler, from Newfoundland, arrived here yesterday, leaky, with part of cargo thrown overboard, and loss of sails, bulwarks, &c., having been pooped by the sea, 12th inst., in lat. 45, long. 28. The Maud from Falmouth to Newfoundland put in here, yesterday, with part of cargo thrown overboard, loss of fore and mainmasts, and bowsprit, stanchions, boats, sails, &c., having been struck by a sea and thrown on her beam ends, 16th inst., in lat. 45, long. 46.

SUNDERLAND, Dec. 25.—Arrived, the Persian, from Mirimachi. STROMNESS, Dec. 19.—Arrived, the Richmond Lass, from Cronstadt for Liverpool, with decks swept, loss of boats, bulwarks, &c. The Caledonia, from Bay Chaleur to the Clyde, got ashore on the 17th inst., in Rackwick Bay, Island of Kerry, and is expected to become a wreck—crew saved.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 27.—The John and Elizabeth, from Montrose to London, struck on the Barnard Sand, yesterday evening, and was subsequently run on the beach, making a great deal of water—cargo discharging.

BURNING OF A VESSEL AT SEA.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, of the destruction of a large ship by fire on the night of Thursday week, in lat. 42, long. 48, but her name and destination are not yet known; the crew supposed to have been saved by a vessel that was seen bearing away from the wreck. The information was received through the means of the Lucy, recently arrived at Liverpool, from New Orleans, which came up with the unfortunate ship enveloped in a mass of flames, and remained within a short distance until she sunk, which took place early the following morning. The masts had gone overboard before the Lucy reached her, and the fire had many hours been raging, it having been observed many miles distant.

On the subject of the wreck of the Peruvian, the Journal du Havre, says, all the endeavours of the Neptune steam-tug to tow her off the shore have failed, after breaking two hawsers; and adds, that this had caused a great sensation, the Peruvian being laden with 1800 bales of cotton, which, with the ship, are estimated at 500,000*l.*; at least; the greater part of which is insured at Havre on a floating policy. The whole of the cargo may be easily removed, but there are great fears that the vessel will be lost.

INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.—A communication from Central America mentions the removal of the blockade from San Juan de Nicaragua, on the 19th of September, in consequence of a despatch from the Consul-General Chatfield, stating that the British claims had been satisfied. The day before the news reached San Juan, her Britannic Majesty's brig Charybdis, then in charge of the blockade which had been put in force since the 8th of July, had sailed for Boca del Toro, in consequence of a request from the inhabitants for British protection, which they claimed as subjects of the King of Mosquito, against the Government of New Granada. Captain J. A. Macdonald had left his chief officer, Mr. W. S. L. Quinlan, with eight men and a boat in charge, and this gentleman had fixed a flag on the side of a dwelling which he had selected as his station-house. As soon as the port had been declared open, the administrator and commandant sent a letter to the British officer, desiring him instantly to strike his flag and leave the port. Five of the men in the boat were on the sick list; but Mr. Quinlan coolly put on his sword, and, going with his interpreter alone to the commandant's quarters, told him that the flag had been hoisted by his captain's orders, and that only by his orders should it be struck; that his men, though few, were willing and able to defend its honour, and that probably on his captain's return the commandant would be made to eat his insolent words. On the return of the Charybdis, and before she entered the port, an officer went on shore to the administrator, demanding a written apology for his letter to Mr. Quinlan. The administrator attempted to obtain an interview with the captain, but this was refused, and he was only allowed a few hours to write his apology, which at last arrived, and was as follows:—

"San Juan de Nicaragua, Oct. 8.
"Sir—In accordance with your demand, I hereby tender to you my humble apology for the insult I have offered to the British flag by my letter addressed to the British officer commanding at this port, dated Sept. 20, 1842, in which I improperly desired him to strike the British flag then hoisted over the station-house, and to leave the port, &c. I also acknowledge that it is by courtesy, and not of right, that I have hoisted a flag at this port, and am now acting as 'administrator' at this port, which has been claimed as part of the dominions of the King of the Mosquito nation.—I have the honour to subscribe myself, &c.,

"JOSE DE LA TIXERA."
This administrator had also given offence to the American brig Henry Lee; and while the above negotiations were going on, Captain Macdonald received a letter from the supercargo, stating that in the absence of any vessel of war belonging to his own Government, he was compelled to solicit from Captain M. that protection which powers in alliance with each other extend to their mutual subjects and ships when necessity obliges them to ask it. The truth of the statement having been confirmed by Captain Couen, of the American brig, Captain Macdonald asked an explanation or apology from the so-called administrator, stating that he felt it his duty to protect the subjects of the United States as allies of Great Britain, and that he would not leave the port until the supercargo was satisfied. After many negotiations he demanded an instant verbal apology, and a promise that the Henry Lee should receive no further annoyances. The authorities made the apologies and promises desired, and the Charybdis went to sea that evening.

SCOTLAND.

DUMFRIES.—On Monday evening the convalescent patients at the Chrichton Royal Lunatic Asylum had their Christmas festivities—including music, dancing, &c. On Twelfth Night, a party of insane convalescents have obtained permission of the directors to perform the farce of "Raising the Wind," for the gratification of the other inmates.

MELANCHOLY AND DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A Mrs. Murray, in the town of Dysart, put a period to her existence on the afternoon of Sunday week, while her husband was in bed, by suspending herself with a rope in the garret of their house. She seemed to have evinced great firmness of purpose and deliberate resolve in the carrying her fatal purpose into execution, for, it is said, that while they were requiring to dress the body in the grave clothes, they found all the articles of dress laid out and ready for use, besides other articles of dress she had put on previous to committing the fatal deed. The cause is as yet unknown to the public. She has left no family.

Another strike has taken place at the collieries of the Dundym work, near Coatbridge, by which 200 men, with their wives and dependents, become unemployed.

THE MURDER IN WARWICKSHIRE.—The following particulars of the murder committed at Studley on Christmas-day, which is mentioned in another part of our paper, have since been received:—"The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Studley have had a gloomy close to their Christmas festivities. The customary carolling of their perambulating rustics was unheeded, the general attention being absorbed in the shocking news of a murder having been committed in open day, and under the view of many witnesses, at the dwelling of Mr. Crowley, farmer, of Spenal, a small agricultural village near the former place. The assassin, James Crowley, youngest son of the gentleman above-named, has, at many previous times, committed violent assaults, and held out more violent threats against various persons upon the premises, his ire being directed more bitterly towards his father than any one else; but on this particular day his violence arose to the fearful height of threatening to take the life of his own parent, for which avowed purpose he posted himself before the house, armed with a double-barrelled gun; a constable being at hand, he proceeded with two assistants towards the miscreant, for the purpose of taking him into custody. As they approached, he made some passionate exclamation as to their "taking" him, levelled the gun, and shot the unfortunate constable through the head, the whole or greater part of the charge of one barrel passing into his forehead, and killing him instantly. He then coolly said, looking down upon his victim, "Now you'll do!" and dared the assistants to approach and receive the contents of the other barrel. His evident determination, and the appalling effects of it, paralyzed them, and they retreated. The murderer then went off to his lodgings, mounted his horse, and rode away, and, up to the present time, he has not been captured. The inmates of his father's house declared their belief of hearing him prowling round the dwelling, but this must surely be raised by their own terrors. A reward of £40 has been offered for his apprehension.

HOLYWELL-STREET NUISANCE.—The man Patterson is at length driven from his lair in this street. It appears that he rented the shop from a person named Abrahams, who had tried all his power to get rid of him, but to no effect; Abrahams, however, was behind in his rent to the head landlord, who immediately came down upon the premises, and bundled the boy who conducted the business, together with his prints and papers, into the street, to the great satisfaction of the residents.

THE MURDER AT WHITECROSS-STREET.—On Wednesday an inquiry into the above tragical event took place before the Coroner, Mr. Baker, and a respectable jury, at the Two Brewers Inn, corner of Playhouse-yard, which, after a number of witnesses had been examined, was adjourned until Thursday, when it was again resumed. A great number of additional witnesses were brought forward, but it is unnecessary to give the particulars of their evidence, as the facts are already intelligibly stated.—Police-sergeant Ellis, G. 7, deposed to Michael Meagan coming to the station-house in Featherstone-street and giving himself up. He said that he had heard Tom Leary was dead, and that the police were after him, but he knew nothing about it. His wife had been previously brought in. Catherine Singleton was brought to the police-court in the morning.—John Clainbold, police-constable 160 G, said, whilst conveying Ellen Meagan to the station-house, she exclaimed, "Oh, Lord, what shall I do? if they split this will be a hanging job."—The Coroner then summed up at considerable length, citing the law with respect to murder and manslaughter. The Jury, after consulting together for about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Michael Meagan, at the same time they thought Ellen Meagan and Catherine Singleton accessories after the fact. The Coroner said they could not return such a verdict, they must either find them participating in the crime or acquit them of it. The Jury again consulted, and returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Michael Meagan."

FIRE IN DRURY-LANE.—On Wednesday night an alarming fire broke out in the manufactory of Mr. Hover, a paper-stainer, opposite Brownlow-street, Drury-lane. It originated in the drying-room, and spread with great rapidity. Information was soon forwarded to the fire-stations, and very quickly afterwards the engines arrived, when the firemen, with their usual exertions, were soon enabled to arrest the progress of the flames, but not until a great portion of the stock was destroyed. Mr. Hover is insured in the County Fire-office.

THE THEATRES.

THE PANTOMIMES.

Old Pantomime has come round once more with his heart-shaking, side-splitting recollections, his quirks and cranks, and wreathed smiles (his merry horse-laugh rather), and his hits and raps at the passing follies of the time. What boots it to go into an encyclopædic research as to its origin, and to find out that he first saw the light in the neighbourhood of the Acroceraunian Mountains; albeit, unmentioned in Professor Miller's History of the Dorians—perhaps—or, that he was a native of China long before the Tartar invasion; or, that he was one of the early Incas of South America; or, that he sprung from the mysteries of the middle ages, with the melancholy, long-drawn stupidity of which our ancestors fancied themselves pleased, introducing a better and heartier state of things at this auspicious season, for which we, their descendants have to thank them. It is enough for us to know that Pantomime and his merry train shall ever hold no mean place in our own old English recollections, although he does not annihilate time and space to such practical advantage as rail and steam; and although he does turn now and then, in a style of most wicked waggery, "the religion of the imagination" into burlesque, changing kings into worse than commoners, nobles to nine-pence; making Tell a Bartlemy Fair hero, and driving King John to "put his hand to a bill," as a parody on the signing of the Magna Charta of our liberties. It were well for mankind that more than these heroic subjects were subject to the searching test of ridicule by the Christmas genius of absurdity, in whose march, although grotesque, much more of social, moral, aye, and religious reform follows than some of our sleek and sombre-faced friends have any idea of. And, as an authority for such a position, we shall quote a poet of the heart, and proceed to our history of the theatrical festivities of the week:—

"Oh! wad some power the gifle gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us;
It wad frae money a blunder free us
And foolish notion.
What airs in dress and gait wad lea' us
And e'en devotion."

DRURY LANE.

A real Christmas audience thronged to this theatre; the pit and galleries absolutely overflowed with the crowd, and numbers could not obtain admission.

The familiar tragedy of "Jane Shore" went rapidly off. Most of it was very well heard, notwithstanding the revelry and tumult that would break out occasionally in the upper regions.

Speedily however, were the sorrows of "Jane Shore" forgotten. "The play's the thing" for other times than the first night after Christmas. On came old pantomime, in all his glory. "William Tell" was the hero of this romantic, domestic, tragic-comic exhibition. In the realms of slavery, in the cavern of despair, a number of imps are forging fetters for mankind, and in chorus describe their work as the forging of

Chains and fetters, of all sorts and sizes;
Be they short, be they long,
We warrant 'em strong,
And amazingly cheap at the prices.
Rap-a-tap, tap!

The Demon of Slavery, drawn upon a car, and dragged by harnessed niggers, examines their work, a chain which, though he scorns it, might hold a comet to its moorings. A slave ship heaves in sight, and after it a British cruiser, which captures it after a smart engagement.

From the regions of diablerie and the mythical world the scene shifts to the real West Indies, where Blackey is "all alive and kicking" to be "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the Genius of Universal Emancipation?" The impersonation of Slavery is very angry at all this, and Liberty, who arrives with her pole and cap, aggravates him by shouting "Liberty and Tell." Presto! we are in Switzerland, and beautiful was the scenery of this portion of the capricious drama. The old story is then told in a new fashion. Young Tell (Mr. Hance) is the very hero of a schoolboy's heart. How naturally he tumbles into the well, running after a butterfly. How quickly he profits by his father's instructions in archery, to touch him in the back instead of the target. What an eater he is, in his little chair, shoving in his plate for double allowance. And when the bear is about to devour Gesler, in the mountains, how dexterously he bisects the beast with the hunting-knife, the two halves walking off discomfited, O.P. and P.S. He is a perfect Little Pickle of the heroic age of Switzerland.

Then came the usual transformations, "turn about and wheel about," and all that, with Harlequin (C. J. Smith), Columbine (Miss Fairbrother), Clown (T. Mathews), Pantaloon (Howell); and all certainly went off "to the mark," and swimmingly. Mr. Stilt was the perfect personification of a tectotum, with a strong infusion of quicksilver to keep up perpetual motion. He was, indeed, the most extraordinary twirlabout, realising, in a grotesque sense, Othello's idea of her who could "turn and turn, and still go round and turn again." Amongst the miraculous changes were Bell's Life into La Belle Assemblée; and there were scores of little bell-boys, and great bell-men, and Bow-bells, and alarm-bells, and St. Bride's bell, and the Old Bailey bell, and all bells town and country, of which the climax

was the "Mighty Tom." Another good hit was the change of the Old Bailey into a new ballie, who, sound asleep, with his bottle of mountain dew, runs off too late to meet the Queen. Singing for the million was done to the life. O, how the fingers extended and the notes sounded; and how well it shifted to the stageful of teakettles, all singing, singing, yet with no sarcastic intimation that the hullabaloo is a bubble. Many more happy ebullitions of pantomime wit were there which we cannot attempt to recount, all ending in the (Tea) Gardens of the Hesperides.

COVENT-GARDEN.

In the multiplicity of counsel there is wisdom. It might be heretical to contradict this saying of the wise man, if experience, in these modern times, did not now and then show that a number of wits have put their heads together, and, if they did not altogether bring forth the mouse, they certainly did not produce the mountain. This, to some extent, may be said of the "Punch" pantomime of Covent Garden, which is the combined effort of some of the most approved literary and dramatic reputations of the day. It does not follow from what we thus premise that the pantomime was bad or middling, though in some parts it was the one, and in others scarcely the other; but that, taking it altogether, "consideralis, considerandis," it might have been better. Neither does this speak against the spirit and liberality of the management, which are, beyond question, to be appreciated for obtaining the best talent for the public amusement.

When the curtain rose for "Punch's" commencement a hush as profound ensued as if some solemn spectacle were about to open. The audience seemed to expect a joke to begin with, and not exactly to understand certain fairy doings which were enacted before them by an ancient Oberon and his Titania. With the second scene, however, the hopes of the laughers began to revive, for they were introduced to the vault of the Black Diamond, *vulgo* the coalhole of the Baron Fitzwalter, wherein the rebellious barons are plotting dire designs against their liege sovereign King John: and great amusement was created, not alone to the juveniles, but to their papas and mamas, by the remarkable fact of the nose of one of the barons being not only of preternatural dimensions in regard to longitude, but possessing within itself most extraordinary powers of distension and flexibility, thereby enabling the fortunate proprietor to express his feelings of scorn or suspicion with the greatest facility, without troubling himself to call in the aid of speech. The grotesque scenes and laughter-stirring rows which ensue, in hall and the field, between the obstinate monarch and his refractory barons, were in a great measure well sustained, and afforded a fair share of amusement. Among the better ones were that in which King John endeavours to escape to Boulogne with his carpet-bag and hat-case, and that in which, being compelled to "put his hand to a bill," he signs Magna Charta. Amongst the usual squibs and hits at passing events, the best was the rap at the West Middlesex Assurance Company, the office of which was represented as a splendid building, with a huge polished brass knocker, and surmounted by a colossal statue of the celebrated Ikey Solomons. *Clown* and *Pantaloon* are the projectors, and, after engaging at short notice several gentlemen of dubious appearance as directors, and electing an individual as manufactured out of straw, a barber's block, and an eighteen-shilling Taglioni, as their president, they are about making their exit in a magnificent carriage, the product of their honest industry, when, instantly the magic touch of *Harlequin's* wand transforms their gay vehicle into one of those dark-looking omnibuses that make periodical journeys in the service of government from Bow-street to the House of Correction. Then came a sight, by anticipation, of the expected ambassador from China—his celestial excellency being represented with three legs instead of two, the human tripod performing a very grave and dignified, although rather eccentric, *pas de trois à la Chinoise*, to the extreme surprise of all the spectators and the consternation of some. The last scene was very prettily arranged, and was much applauded. There was some degree of humour in the pantomime, but it was too long and wiredrawn; and the hits and tricks were thinly scattered over somewhat too much tumbling and gymnastics, which might with great advantage have been curtailed. And instead of some bad new jokes a few good old ones might have also been introduced. Still we are bound to say in conclusion, that, if applause be the test of success, Punch had no reason to be so dissatisfied, that he should go home and beat his wife.

THE HAYMARKET.

It were difficult to say exactly whether the manager is right or wrong in excluding pantomime from the boards of this establishment; but this much we can say, that the Christmas folks who attended it during the week, and especially on Monday night, were as merry as those who favoured any other of the temporary temples of the theatrical Momus, under the hearty inspiration of the "Jolly, holly Christmas" and his imps. It is not necessary to dilate on the merits of Mr. Farren's performance of *Grandfather Whitehead*. It is perfect as it is powerful and affecting. In "Patter versus Clatter," Mr. C. Mathews was as valuable and laughter-exciting as usual; and of the "Bastile," which succeeded, it is saying, perhaps, enough, to intimate that its first representation was not more highly relished than its sixth. The fourth and last, or concluding piece of this evening was the grand, comical, allegorical, magical, musical, burlesque burletta, called "Riquet with the Tuft." This was a revival of an old favourite, it was originally produced as a Christmas piece, a few years ago, at the Olympic, while under the management of Madame Vestris; it has, however, on this occasion been retouched a little, and several very smart political allusions have been interlined, very pertinently applied. Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews supported their original characters, and Madame introduced the parody of "Nix my Dolly Pals," with which she took the town by surprise while she was at Covent Garden, and in which she introduced her favourite parrot on his elegant perch. The burletta was exceedingly well got up in the stage business, the dresses, scenery, machinery, and general appointments. Master Webster, who had attracted so much notice as *Little Ned* in "Grandfather Whitehead," in the last piece exhibited great precocity in the profession in another line, in his personification of *Mother Bunch*. The evening's entertainments altogether were rapturously applauded throughout by a large audience.

OLYMPIC

If boxes, pit, and gallery, filled too full for comfort, with boisterous good humour, be the pinnacle of managerial ambition, Mr. Wild had ample reason to be pleased with his Christmas *cram-bamboli*! and sooth to say his entertaining *bang* was more to our British taste than that mawkish drinking stuff of the German students, although it is celebrated by William Howitt. Mr. Leman Rede's "Life's a Lottery," and the extravaganza of "The Coat," were succeeded by a new pantomime, under the prepossessing cognomen of "Harlequin and Old Cocker; or Arithmetic Hall and the Rule of Three." We cannot contradict the bills of the day, which inform us that

this is an "indisputably original entertainment, albeit made up of a thousand scenes and songs and flying jokes wherewith most Londoners are familiar. The effect on the whole was most satisfactory. Notwithstanding that one or two of our morning contemporaries have treated the Olympic pantomime with something like an implied sneer, we think, on the contrary, that, excepting the scenery of the two great houses, it was, "taking it all in all," one of the best and most successful of "the compliments of the season." There was a never-ending supply of right good jokes, and the hits were acknowledged in roars of applause. Jews were victimized, Chinamen confounded, and rival "buss" cads painted blacker than they are. "Sums" were worked with wondrous expedition under the personal superintendence of the venerable *Cocker*, though not according to the letter of his well-thumbed rules, the result of the whole being that the total profit of 1842 is sevenpence the pound! A personation of the royal pair, with the infants, *en costume*, or so supposed to be, gave great delight to the uproarious loyalty of the audience. Mr. Jefferini was a very good *Clown*; "Young Bologna" as *Harlequin*, and Miss Wright as *Columbine*, were much applauded, as were several of the other performers.

SURREY.

The pantomime at this house was founded on the gambols of Puck and the loves of Oberon and Titania. The introduction of and the appearance of the fairies were well managed? the scenery was well painted, especially Netley Abbey by moonlight; and a beautiful collection of fairies there were to attend upon their Queen and upon Oberon, and a right good Jack-a-lantern headed the procession. On the transformation we had Mr. Harvey, from the Edinburgh theatre, as *Harlequin*, who acquitted himself throughout with spirit, activity, and complete success; in fact he is a first-rate artist in his line—a neat dancer as *Columbine*, in the person of Miss M.R. Fairbrother, from the same theatre; Mr. C. Montgomery as a regular old-fashioned, laughter-moving, furtive, amative, and mischievous *Clown*; and our old friend, Mr. Blanchard, the very ideal of the helpless, knocked-about, and forgiving *Pantaloon*. The hits at the current subjects of the day were generally good; of course the Income tax and the Chinese museum, and the Centrifugal Railway, and the Royal babies, all came in for their share; the best, however, was the visit of the Queen and her Royal consort to the land of cakes, and a real land of cakes it was. All were on the look-out for the arrival from the tops of cakes of all sorts—that bearing the Royal Arms changed into the King and Queen of Hearts, and from them emerge the royal pair, not in the best humour after their voyage. They are accompanied by the Parliament cakes and heart cakes, and other children's cakes, as ladies attendant. The Lord Provost has administered to him a most royal "slap in the face" for his soporiferous negligence; Highland loyalty puts kilts upon *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, initiates them into the mysteries of a "regular mull" and "Scotch rappee;" and at the leaving all Scotland musters its presents—Scotch plaids, and Scotch cakes, and Scotch whiskey, and Scotch snuffs are there; but the largest present, with true national pride, is an enormous Scotch fiddle, from which royalty is not free when it again reaches England. All this told well: the changes were rapid, and the jokes good. The pantomime, as a whole, was very favourably received. The last scene, of a well painted diorama of the Isle of Wight, passed from Portsmouth harbour to the Hall of Dazzling Light—the abode of Oberon and Titania—and was magnificent and gorgeous in the extreme.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The new pantomime produced at this theatre is called "Harlequin and good King Arthur; or the Enchanter Merlin." The harlequinade was quite worthy of the reputation of this house, for *Clown*, *Pantaloon*, and a sort of *Assistant Clown*, played by Mr. Stilt, had all the fun and buffetings to themselves, and never permitted their gambols to flag for an instant. Several of the changes were hits: for instance, some English cement put on a mandarin's head, which changes into a man-of-war steamer throwing shells; and the new light at Charing-cross, which turns out to be the new tariff. "Good King Arthur," on the whole, was perfectly successful, and, no doubt, will have a long and prosperous career.

CITY OF LONDON.

"An entirely new grand supernatural, classical, and comic pantomime," under the name of "Harlequin and the One-eyed Blacksmith; or, the Genii of the Volcanic Isles and the Fiend of the Enchanted Forge," is the holiday present of the City Theatre. The design of the piece, in which were exhibited *Jupiter*, *Vulcan*, *Neptune*, *Mercury*, *Venus*, and other heathen deities, represents the fiend *Despair* as exhibiting a vindictive interference with *Vulcan*, the consequence of which is a complaint to *Jupiter*, and which is made in the presence of the gods, in their celestial dwelling. The decision is given in favour of *Vulcan*, when the transformations take place, and *Vulcan* is changed into *Harlequin*, *Despair* into *Pantaloon*, *Venus* into *Columbine*, and *Discord* into the *Clown*. After passing through many trials and difficulties, all matters are satisfactorily arranged, to the delight of *Vulcan* and *Venus*. The tricks were not very numerous. Several of the scenes were much applauded, and the holiday folks appeared delighted with the evening's entertainments.

It will be gratifying to our theatrical readers to learn that, in consequence of the success which has attended the performances at Covent Garden Theatre during the past month, the period which, it will be remembered, the Company undertook to keep the theatre open at their own risk, that the receipts have enabled the whole of the company to receive their respective salaries in full, leaving such a balance, that the *Proprietors* have been paid the extra £15 per night which they consented to deduct from the £35 nightly rent.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS, which terminated on Friday the 23rd, were so successful during the brief season of 20 nights, that M. Julien has netted the sum of £1125, after the payment of all his liabilities in the theatre, including the amount of one-fifth of the nightly receipts to Mr. Arnold the *Proprietor*, for rent. This arrangement proved a fortunate one to the latter gentleman, who instead of receiving the sum of £10 nightly, the usual amount, has obtained more than double the sum on several occasions, the receipts having frequently amounted to £170 nightly. Mons. Julien entertained the principal members of his band with a sumptuous breakfast at Very's on Monday, previous to his departure for the Continent.

Mr. Charles Pitt, late of Covent Garden Theatre, has quitted that establishment and joined the Company of the Theatre Royal, Manchester.

On Monday night no less than fourteen theatres were open for the reception of the public, besides ten saloons, licensed for musical and dramatic entertainments. The sum of money received at the doors of each theatre for admission has amounted at round numbers for the whole to the large sum of £2000, paid for dramatic amusement alone.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

THE SOLUTION TO LIGNUM.

That day that sees the new Lord Mayor
Sets all the cockneys a-gog
And princes of the blood repair
To dine with Gog and Magog.
Whose pedigree is true and good
As ever garter drew,
For Gog is wood, and Magog's wood
And so's Sir Matthew too.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

The total number of Roman Catholic churches and chapels in England is 492; in South Wales, 4; North Wales, 4; Scotland, 71 chapels, besides 27 stations where divine service is performed. Colleges in England, 8; in Scotland, 1; convents in England, 25; in Scotland 1; monasteries, 3; missionary priests in England, 643; Scotland, 86. Total of missionary priests in Great Britain, 733.

CURIOUS BUT WHOLESOME REGULATIONS.

Among the laws of the Thebans, one prohibits the promotion of any citizen to the magistracy who has not quitted the retail trade for the space of ten years; and another inflicts a penalty on painters and sculptors who do not treat their subjects with proper decency.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

Dr. Denham found, by many accurate experiments that sound moves at the prodigious rate of eleven hundred and forty-two feet in one second of time.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

A correspondent who writes from Palermo, and dates his letter December 1st, gives the following description of this wonderful phenomenon—"The day before yesterday, passing along the Marina, or public walk that skirts the exquisitely beautiful bay of Palermo, and casting my eye over the range of the Madonian mountains, and beyond the picturesque hills of Termini, I saw resting above the snowy ridge of hoary-headed old Etna (which lies literally east of sunrise from here), a long line of feathery whitish cloud, which, from its peculiar tree-like shape, I knew at once to be smoke from the volcano. Accordingly, towards night, when the sun had dropped down into the bay of Mondello, a deep-red lurid glare became distinctly visible at the foot of the column of smoke, and all the world was then aware that the volcano was in active operation. This has continued ever since, dimly discernible by day in a pillar of cloud of that peculiar form which an eye experienced in eruptions instantly perceives to be the vapour from a crater; and more conspicuous by night in a body of deep-red fire, of the apparent size of an ordinary baycock, but brightening and lessening fitfully with the swells and lulls of the blast of the fiery furnace. The present eruption (which is at this moment flaming away with undiminished brilliancy and grandeur) is the first that has been visible at Palermo since 1832. The eruption began on Sunday night. The smoke that afternoon, and the drying up of the springs, betokened that Enceladus was getting fidgetty; and in the dead of the night the mountain heaved and quivered like the midships of a three-decker when she pours her first broadside into the ribs of the enemy. A roar succeeded louder than a thousand train of artillery, and myriads of red-hot rocky fragments shot up to the heavens."

CURIOUS ASTRONOMICAL FACT.

There is no new moon in the month of February, 1843, but there are two new moons in the month of March following. It is new moon on the 30th of January, again on the 1st of March, and also on the 30th of March.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

The *Vige de l'Ouest* of St. Malo says—"A religious ceremony of great interest has taken place here. It was that of giving the benediction by the clergy to the brig the Marie Joseph, bound with missionaries for the Marquesas Islands and other countries in the same latitude. About eleven o'clock the Archbishop of Calcedonia and the Bishop of the Marquesas Islands, surrounded by the clergy of the neighbourhood, proceeded in procession from the cathedral to the vessel, in the midst of an immense crowd, and gave the benediction. This vessel is the first to the above-named destination on a religious mission, and carries out the Bishop of the Marquesas and twelve missionaries, to convert the inhabitants to Christianity. It also has on board twelve nuns, who are going to religious establishments in Peru, as well as a certain number of members belonging to the brotherhood of St. Joseph, who are going to labour at the civilization of the islands in the Pacific. The Marie Joseph displayed a red cross banner, like that of the Templars, and another bearing the pontifical tiara."

QUALITIES FOR MONEY-GETTING.

In Britain that individual is fitted to be the most successful in the career of wealth and its attendant advantages, who possesses vigorous health, industrious habits, great selfishness, a powerful intellect, and just so much of the moral feelings as to serve for the profitable direction of his animal powers. This combination of endowments would render self-aggrandisement and worldly-minded prudence the leading motives of his actions; would furnish intellect sufficient to give them effect, and morality adequate to restrain them from abuses, or from defeating their own gratification. A person so constituted would feel his faculties to be in harmony with his external condition; he has no lofty aspirations after either goodness or enjoyment which he cannot realise; he is pleased to dedicate his undivided energies to the active business of life, and he is generally successful. He acquires wealth and distinction, stands high in the estimation of society, transmits comfort and abundance to his family, and dies in a good old age. —*Combe's Moral Philosophy.*

EARLY VEGETATION AND TEMPERATURE.

Within the last few days Covent-garden market has displayed an exhibition of flowers unprecedented for the season. Tulips, narcissuses, rhododendrons, azalias, and camellias, have been exhibited in full bloom, as well as mignonette, with its delightful scent. Amongst other flowers are violets in very great profusion, heaths, bignonias, luculias and poinsettias, all in excellent variety. From a meteorological register kept at Lambeth during the last week the lowest point of the thermometer was 33 deg. F. on Friday night, and the highest 56 deg. F. at noon on Thursday. From the meteorological register kept at the Horticultural Society's gardens, at Chiswick, during the last sixteen years, as compared with the present week, it appears that the highest temperature was the 30th December, 1833, when the thermometer was 56 deg. F.; and the lowest, the 25th December, 1832, when the temperature was 12 deg. F. From these observations it also appears that the night of the 25th December averages 27 deg. F., being the lowest temperature in the year.

It appears from a recent statistical return that there are in Austria and its dependencies, including its Italian territory, 25,500,000 Catholics, 3,500,000 members of the United Greek Church, 2,900,000 of the non-United, 1,260,000 Lutherans, 2,240,000 of the Reformed Church, 45,000 Socinians, and 600,000 Jews. The number of religious houses for men amounts to 766, comprising 10,354 persons, and including 27 religious orders. The Brothers of Mercy possess 34 houses and 542 inmates; the Benedictines, 37, and 1093 inmates; and the Capuchins, 98, and 1293 inmates. There are 157 convents, containing 3661 women.

A friend to Astro-Meteorology states his opinion, "that this winter will not only be much more severe than any we have had of late years, but that the cold weather will commence soon after the new moon, if not before. The year will pass out with sharp weather, whilst from the 1st to the 11th of January we are likely to experience the lowest temperature for the next year. About the 3rd and 7th days will be extremely rigorous, with much snow and probably wind."

On opening a vase lately discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum, the learned Abbé Faccioli found an orange preserved in vinegar. It appears the Romans pickled oranges as we do gherkins.

SCARCITY OF FUEL.

Firewood is said to be so scarce in some states of America that a man with a wooden leg is afraid to venture out after dark, for fear of being robbed of it.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in different nations:—Sunday, or the Lord's Day, by Christians; Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

No editor capable of doing credit to his cloth and calling is dissatisfied with his profession. It is a life of fun, variety, wit, humour, sympathy, observation, devotion, honour, and learning. It abounds in all that constitutes pure intellectual enjoyment—from the play or the knitting needle, or the glad frolics of childhood, to the clash of conflicting armies and the noble displays of gigantic genius in congress or parliament. The essence of all that is entertaining, good, or beautiful in every other pursuit is concentrated in this. Every art and science; every shrub, tree, and flower; the land, and all that moves therein; the camp and the bar-room; the race-track and the pulpit; the counting-house and the dairy; the festival and funeral; the parlour and the kitchen; the sober belts of toil and the gay haunts of pleasure—all contribute their most precious mites to the editorial entertainment. These are the editor's wealth, his fortune—a fortune more rich and rare than gems of Golconda. The spices with which the Fates have dished up his life are more numerous than his moments—changing for ever his mind from grave to gay, and giving him to feel more of mortal pleasure, to experience a greater diversity of human sensations in a day than others know in an age. His is emphatically a "harp of many strings." Those interminable growlers at the profession would growl the same if in Paradise. In no condition on earth would they be content. They should lay down a tripod whose magic virtue they cannot comprehend, and abdicate their chair to some one more capable of appreciating its enjoyments. —*Haton Rouge Gazette.*

DISTINCTIONS.

Mankind will never be, in an eminent degree, virtuous and happy, till each man possess that portion of distinction, and no more, to which he is entitled by his personal merits.



CLAREMONT.

Her Majesty having determined upon again honouring Claremont with her presence, we lose no time in presenting a view of this very delightful retreat. In our fifteenth number will be found some historical particulars of the place; but we think the facts there given may just now be again glanced over with interest. Claremont owed its origin to Sir John Vanbrugh, who bought some land here and built a house for his own accommodation. Pelham, Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, bought the estate of Sir John, much improved the grounds, and added a banquetting-room for the entertainment of his colleagues and parliamentary supporters. Kent, the gardener, had the laying out of the grounds at Claremont, of whom Horace Walpole, in his tract on gardening, says, "that if his ideas were rarely great, it was owing to the novelty of his art. The features in his landscapes were seldom majestic; he aimed at immediate effect. His clumps were puny. A small lake, edged by a winding bank, with scattered trees that led to a seat at the end of the pond, was common at Claremont and others of his designs. The seat derives its name from a building erected on a mount in the park by Lord Clare, and called after his own name. Of the gardens at Claremont another writer says, rather pompously, "There you may wander with secure delight, and saunter with perpetual amusement." The grounds being thus improved, the original house was found no longer worthy so magnificent a demesne. The great Lord Clive, who purchased the estate from the Duke of Newcastle, gave Browne orders to erect a mansion regardless of expense, who is said to have performed the task very much to the satisfaction of his employer, although the expense was above one hundred thousand pounds. It is a noble mansion, forming an oblong square of forty-four yards by thirty-four. On the ground floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance and the grand staircase. In the principal front a flight of thirteen steps leads to the great entrance, under a pediment supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The general effect is grand without heaviness, and chastely elegant. On the death of Lord Clive, this estate was sold for little more than one-third of what the mansion and improvements had cost, and was purchased by Lord Galway, by whom it was sold to the Earl of Tyrconnel, who disposed of it to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq.; this gentleman resided at Claremont until 1816, when it was purchased by Government for £69,000 for the country residence of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, now King of Belgium.

The particulars were gleaned from a pleasant book upon a pleasant subject, "The Environs of London,"* from which we before extracted some engravings, quoted text, and half promised a return to the volume. What better opportunity than the present, when some of the scenes it describes are about to be the suburbs of the Court? Dipping, then, into the completed volume, we find near Claremont a sketch which calls up a mournful recollection. It is



WALTON CHURCH,

with its quiet rural graveyard, where slumbers William Maginn. In its neighbourhood he ended his career.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter and Mary, is built of flints and rough-hewn stones. It consists of a nave, with two aisles, and a chancel; the nave is divided

* Environs of London. By J. Fisher Murray. London and Edinburgh: Blackwood.

his throat, so that the animal fell dead at her feet. This was thought sufficiently wonderful to be chronicled in his monument, and he is accordingly portrayed in the act of stabbing the stag. A large black marble, at the entrance of the chancel, commemorates Lilly, the famous astrologer; being placed here, as the inscription informs us, out of love for the seer, by Elias Ashmole, founder of the museum bearing his name.

Of Walton-bridge we also give a sketch. It is built of brick and above its rather handsome span we catch a glimpse of the woods at Oatlands. The Thames here runs only three miles an hour—the tide not reaching Walton by near ten miles.

Another object of interest near Claremont is Wolsey's Tower, at Esher.

Wolsey, on giving Hampton Court to the king, ordered the bishop's house here to be repaired, intending to reside, when the king should be at Richmond or Hampton Court. At this place he dismissed all his servants, and lived in much embarrassment of mind, body, and estate; now having his hopes excited, now desponding, or, as he subscribes himself, "most miserable." Hence he retired for a time to Richmond; and thence, all hope of his final restoration to royal favour having vanished, went to York.



WOLSEY'S TOWER.

Just one more specimen from Messrs. Blackwood's elegant publication ere we have done; and, glancing over the wood-cut riches of the volume, what more agreeably suggestive that



WALTON-BRIDGE.

from the aisles by pointed arches resting on pillars, of which those in the north side are round, with capitals adorned with volutes, the south side hexagons. At the west end is a square tower built with the same materials as the church, buttresses diminishing in stages, a small turret at each corner. The north aisle has a magnificent marble monument, executed by Roubiliac, to the memory of Lord Shannon, a distinguished military officer, and one of the lords justices of Ireland. In the chancel are monumental brasses, on one of which, being suspended by a nail so that both sides may be examined, is the representation of a man sitting on the back of a stag, with his sword in the stag's throat; on the other side is a like device, with some trifling variations, commemorative of one John Selwyn, under-keeper of the park at Oatlands, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This man, it would appear by popular tradition, was famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, specimens of all which he exhibited before the Queen, at a grand stag-hunt in that park, where, attending, as was his duty of office, he in the heat of the chase suddenly leaped from his horse upon the back of the stag, both running at that time with their utmost speed, and not only kept his seat gracefully in spite of every exertion of the affrighted beast, but, drawing his sword, with it guided him towards the Queen, and coming near her plunged it in

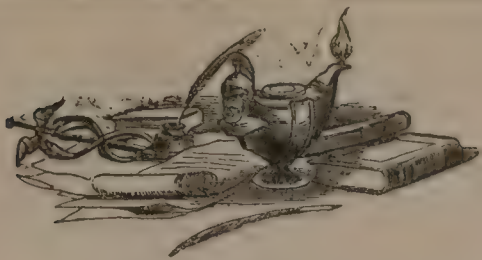
a quiet scene from old Thames?—one of those *bits* which wood is so capable of portraying, when under the hands of a skilful engraver.

Shepperton is one of the favourite resorts of London anglers; the deeps are proverbial among the "gentle craft" for piscatorial triumphs; in truth, the quantities of the finny tribe said to have been captured in Hadley's-hole, where our brother anglers now appear busily engaged, surpass all bounds of calculation.

Closing the book, we do so admiring its subject and its illustrations, with a suggestion and a hope. We would suggest that when our readers seek to enjoy the rural beauties of the environs of London, they make this volume their companion. And we finish our notice of Claremont with the hope that its pleasant scenes and genial air will amuse and invigorate the youthful monarch who has chosen it for a passing abiding place.



SHEPPERTON DEEPS.



LITERATURE.

THE NEW CHAPTER OF KINGS, OR THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN MINATURE. Small 4to. p.p. 48. London, 1842. C. KNIGHT and Co.

This useful little *brochure* for children should rather have been called the Chapter of "Sovereigns" than of "Kings," since its very last page enables us to present to our readers the portrait of one who is a good Sovereign though no King—our own fair and virtuous Victoria, who was born in 1819, began to reign in 1837, and is thus well-wished for by the poetical historian whose work we have in hand:—

Victoria now reigns, and—by Providence bless'd
May her fame and her virtues surpass all the rest—
As great as the greatest—as good as the best!

The numerous portraits which this pretty and appropriate little trifle contains are really good and characteristic, being after the works of accredited painters of highest eminence in art, finely and clearly engraved on wood. The only purely fanciful picture is that of "Boadicea exciting the Britons against the Romans," which we here commend to the notice of our young readers.

We can, indeed, speak a good word of praise for the little volume altogether.



VICTORIA.



BOADICEA EXCITING THE BRITONS AGAINST THE ROMANS.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



HATFIELD BROAD OAK.

Hatfield Broad Oak is a village in Essex, about seven miles off the high road from London to Newmarket, east of Harlow. It stands on a gentle eminence rising from the banks of a streamlet, now honoured with a place amongst "the tributaries of the Thames." The parish is extensive, and is called by Morant "Hatfield Regis, or Broad-Oke." The "adjunct Regis," he says, "seems to have been given upon the conquest, because it was royal demesne," and for a long series of years the manor was held by crown grants, and was successively in the hands Robert Earl of Anandale, Humphry Earl of Hereford and Essex and his wife, daughter of Edward I. Thomas of Woodstock also enjoyed possession of this manor; and it would seem that John of Gaunt had property here. Duke Humphrey, too, his son, held the manor, and Edward III. gave it to Lord Riche, of whom it came to the family of the Barringtons. On the dissolution of monasteries Hatfield Priory also came into the last-named family, having been purchased of Thomas Noke, to whom it was given by Henry VIII. This priory was founded by Albesci de Vere, Earl of Oxford, for the order of Black Monks. After the dissolution it was for some time the residence of the Barringtons; they next lived at Barrington Hall, now a farm-house about two miles north of the town; and subsequently a more fitting abode by them, as now standing in a park immediately behind

The church is a noble structure, supposed of the date of Elizabeth or James. The chancel seems to stand on the site of the great (or centre) tower, or at the entrance of the choir of the ancient priory church, the choir of which is to be traced to a considerable extent westwardly. The present structure has every appearance of being built of the material of the still older church; indeed some of the walls would seem to have been part of the original building. The church was much beautified in 1622; again in the middle of the last century; and now it is once more undergoing a thorough course of repair and adornment, the money being furnished by trust funds for that purpose.

Hatfield Forest takes its range to the west and northwest, over about 1200 acres of land, and where once stood an oak of "extraordinary bigness," whence this place took its name of Broad Oak. This tree has long since perished, no doubt; but there is another in the forest,

Survivor sole of all
That once lived there;
A shattered veteran, hollow-trunk'd and bare.

This old trunk is carefully fenced in, to save it from the spoiler, of whatever kind, as if held in great veneration; and, indeed,

Could a mind imbued
With truth from heaven created thing adore,
He might with reverence kneel and worship there.
It seems idolatry, with some excuse,
When our forefather Druids in their oaks
Imagined sanctity.

This is called the "Double Oak;" they say,

Time made thee what thou wast—king of the woods
And time has made thee what thou art—a cave
For owls to roost in.
O couldst thou speak,
As in Dodona once, thy kindred trees
Oracular, we would not curious ask
The future, best unknown; but at thy mouth,
Inquisitive, the less ambiguous past.

The value of this forest to the royal larder would appear from this (Henry III.)—"It is commanded that Isab. de Bruse shall not cut down the wood in Hatfield, that the venison be not destroyed." Again in the reign of Edward III., "Item est quedam foresta, called Hatfield Forest, the hunting whereof belongeth to the king." The quality of the venison indeed cannot be questioned, under the sign manual of Robert de Bruse (temp. Edward I.), granting to the Convent of Tremhale (a neighbouring priory) "a shoulder of every deer in my park at Hatfield." This grant is dated from Broomshoo-bury, in this parish, now the property of Earl Roden, and granted to his ancestor by Henry VIII. The residence is now a farm-house. There stands to the north-west of the church a solitary stack of chimneys to mark the site of Ryes, lately the residence of S. Chamberlayne, Esq.; a little further on is the Lee Hall, once a mansion, now a farm-house. Matching's Barn, once the property of Edward Duke of Buckingham, is also a farm-house. Hatfield Bury was also a fair mansion, standing near the church, and now in ruins. Barrington Hall is dismantled of its very furniture, and so all the importance of this place is gone, although its old associations are left. Down Hall is, however, an exception to this desolation; it is the residence of J. T. Selwin, Esq., and stands beautifully on an eminence to the south-west. Here lived "one Matthew Prior," the poet, under favour of his friend and patron the Earl of Oxford, and it is quite a fit place for the Muses' haunt! On the death of Prior the Earl often retired to this beautiful spot, anciently designated "De la Donne," as it well deserves.

It would seem there was a justice seat held here, as at Chigwell and Waltham, to determine on forest affairs (temp. James and Charles); and it is probable the royal arms that are emblazoned on the wall of a house in this place, towards the forest, would indicate that its sittings were held there. But whether so or not, it appears that the verderer of Hatfield did at times summon before him the rangers, verderers, and agisters of all the forests in Essex, as did Sir Nicholas de Canenton, holding then the offices of woodward and chief forester of Hatfield.

Our sketch is taken a little above the village, from the south-east.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXV.



THOMAS MILNER GIBSON, M.P.

Mr. T. Milner Gibson is one of the representatives of the great manufacturing town of Manchester, for which place he was first returned in 1841. He first entered Parliament, however, not as the member for Manchester, but as the member for Ipswich, in 1837; he sat for it for two years, then accepted that always unprofitable, but sometimes convenient, office, the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, stood a contest for the same borough, and lost the election. He contested Cambridge in 1839 but unsuccessfully. Perhaps the reader will ask how all this came to pass—and thereby hangs a tale which had considerable political interest at the time. Mr. Gibson presented in his person the phenomenon of a conversion to the principles of what then had every appearance of being the losing party—a strong proof, we think, that his conversion was sincere. He came out from among the party he at first espoused, and joined the ranks of the Liberals; and so ably did he advocate the new opinions he had adopted that he was returned for Manchester in the last general election.

Such cases almost always excite a controversy, too often of a very violent nature. The party left by the convert impute interested and selfish motives for the change: in the party gaining the recruit, there is joy as over a sinner who repenteth. We need scarcely say that the truth is generally missed on both sides; it is an unfortunate truth that men are far more likely to judge illiberally of the actions of their fellows than to give them credit for disinterestedness. Those who in no one action of their lives are uninfluenced by a motive cannot even imagine how very differently others may be constituted from themselves. Appearances, too, often operate against the nobler view of such things we ought to encourage. To take a familiar instance in the case of the poet Dryden: it is well known that in his mature age he embraced the principles of the Roman Catholic Church; his conversion was singularly ill-timed for his own reputation for sincerity; it was immediately on the accession of James II., when the tide of court patronage appeared to be running strongly in favour of the church of Rome, Dryden was included in the herd of self-seeking time-servers of the day; and, being the court poet, was accused of apostasy, deliberately committed for the purpose of keeping his place. Dryden might have asked, in the words of another poet yet greater than he—

And who art thou that on the throne dost sit,
To judge at distance of a thousand miles,
With the short-sighted vision of a span?

The world had judged from appearances, and, as frequently happens when it so decides, it had greatly erred. The expulsion of James, the accession of William the Third, and the establishment of Protestant ascendancy followed. Had Dryden been a self-seeker, he would have now recanted, and renounced his new opinions; the road to place and profit would have been opened by it. But he did nothing of the kind; what he had become he remained, deaf to all persuasions unshaken by all temptations of worldly advantage. The consequence was, that old age found him destitute of all but his own energies, which he was compelled to use as a bookseller's hack, writing his fables and tales almost to provide for the day that was passing over him; building the lofty rhyme, and earning the title of "glorious John" in the midst of poverty and sickness, and forced by need to dedicate his productions to patrons whom he must have despised, in terms of such fulsome flattery, that remain to make us wonder how the genius that could rise so high could stoop so meanly, for in some of them he does in truth sound the very bass string of humility. May not others have been as honest and as unfortunate as Dryden, rightly estimated only when human praise and censure are alike unavailing. In mentioning this instance, we do not put political opinion and religious belief on the same level; nor wish we to intimate that the contemporaries have judged as harshly of Mr. Gibson for changing the one, as the men of Dryden's day judged the poet for changing the other; all we wish to impress is the necessity of believing in the existence of all the good motives we can, and as few as possible of the sinister ones. The lesson may be conveyed in few words, and the one text, "who art thou that judgest thy brother," may save us the necessity of a sermon. Late events have taken much from the singularity that once attached to Mr. Gibson's change of opinion; on certain principles of commercial policy, conversions have of late been abundant. They are worth reflecting upon as signs of the times.

Out of these convertites
There is much matter to be heard and learnt.

Beyond this circumstance of general interest, the political career of the hon. member for Manchester does not present much material for remark. His personal appearance is prepossessing, and his manners are affable and courteous. He is the son of Major Gibson, of the 87th Regiment, and is now about thirty-five years of age. He is an able advocate of the principles he has espoused, and continues to possess the confidence of the constituency he represents in Parliament.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam, since her sudden retirement from the Haymarket Theatre, has been playing with great success at the Liver Theatre, Liverpool.

THEATRE ROYAL, BATH.—The theatrical season, in this once fashionable town, will commence on Saturday, the 7th of January. Mr. Hooper, the new Lessee, has engaged Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean for the first six nights, who will make their appearance in the characters of Benedick and Beatrice, in Shakspeare's Comedy of "Much ado about Nothing."



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Cavendish, brother of Lord Waterpark, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lichfield to the non-residential canonry or prebend of Hansacre or Freeford, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Newling, B.D. The hon. and reverend gentleman is vicar of Doveridge, Derbyshire.

The Earl of Pembroke has presented the valuable living of Bishopstone, vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. G. Montgomery, to Archdeacon F. Lear, of Salisbury.

The Commissioners for Building New Churches has signified to the Rev. John Hatchard, vicar of Plymouth, in reply to his application, that they are willing to contribute the sum of £1000 towards the erection of another church in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth. The site upon which it is contemplated to erect the church is a portion of the road between Oxford-street and Boon's-place, a neighbourhood inhabited almost exclusively by the poorer classes.

OXFORD.—DEGREES CONFERRED.—D.M.: J. J. A. Brown, University. B.D.: Richard Pritchard, Fellow of Jesus.—B.C.L.: Charles Lempriere, Fellow of St. John's.—M.A.: Vernon Page, Student of Christ Church; Rev. W. F. Sims, Magdalene Hall; Rev. Edmund Wood, Magdalene Hall; Rev. E. S. Venn, Wadham; Rev. John Aldersey, Queen's; Rev. W. Dowling, Merton.—B.A.: Edward Stewart, New Inn Hall; J. F. Bickerdike, St. Edmund Hall; William Allen, Magdalene Hall; Thomas Williams, Scholar of Jesus; C. M. Skottowe, Scholar of Jesus; C. G. Price, Scholar of Jesus; A. F. Mayo, Oriel; Thomas Hugo, Worcester.

ORDINATIONS.—By the Bishop of Lincoln: Deacons: H. L. Armitage, Worcester, Oxford; Olney Smith, Oriel, Oxford; T. J. M. Townsend, Lincoln, Oxford; Robert Weatherell, Edmund Hall, Oxford; R. A. F. Barrett, King's, Cambridge; T. L. Edwards, Trinity, Cambridge; J. H. Henderson, Trinity, Cambridge; J. C. Middleton, King's, Cambridge; W. C. Newcome, Trinity, Cambridge; A. H. Alcock, Trinity, Dublin.—Priests: P. L. Drake, Magdalene, Oxford; J. N. Heard, St. Mary Hall, Oxford; A. T. G. Manson, Magdalene, Oxford; A. G. Newbold, Magdalene Hall, Oxford; Guy Bryan, St. Peter's, Cambridge; Robert Freeman, Christ's, Cambridge; R. E. Harrison, Christ's, Cambridge; L. D. Kennedy, Christ's, Cambridge; J. E. S. Leigh, King's, Cambridge; C. W. D. Moore, St. John's, Cambridge; T. M. Nicholson, Trinity, Cambridge; William Croome, literate. By the Bishop of Durham: Deacons: W. B. Young, Emmanuel, Cambridge; F. H. Lalng, Queen's, Cambridge; W. H. Stokes, Wadham, Oxford. Priests: W. M. H. Church, licentiate in theology, University, Durham; J. P. Parry, St. John's, Cambridge; Robert Maugham, licentiate in theology, University, Durham.

CAMBRIDGE.—ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE EXAMINATION, December, 1842.—Second Year, First Class: Parkinson, Cherriman, Pierson, and Hays; Russell, W. B. Smith, and Cox; Body and Burnet; Cluobe and Davys; Brett and R. King; Yate and R. Allen; Smalley, T. D. Smith, and Hadfield.—Third Year, First Class: Hemming, Stephen, T. Dixon, Hiley, Wall, Curtis, Waddington, and Tatham.

PROMOTIONS.—Rev. Henry Cottingham, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Weston-on-Trent, Stafford. Rev. H. W. Powell, rector of Heapham, Lincolnshire, and upwards of 46 years the curate, to the rectory of Ripley, Yorkshire. Rev. T. Holme, master of the grammar school, Kirby Ravensworth, to the vicarage of East Cowton, Yorkshire. Hon. and Rev. T. U. Cavendish, vicar of Doveridge, Derbyshire, to the honorary prebend of Hansacre and Freeford, Lichfield cathedral. Rev. W. E. Coldwell, rector of Stafford, to the honorary prebend of Pipa Parva, Lichfield cathedral. Rev. A. Townsend to the assistant curacy of St. John's, Weston, near Bath. Rev. A. Hanbury to the curacy of Hawkedon, Suffolk. Rev. James W. Markwell, domestic chaplain to Viscount Torrington, to the curacy of St. Matthew's, Manchester. Rev. W. Heslop, vicar of East Witton, Yorkshire, appointed a surrogate. Rev. A. H. Hulton to the curacy of St. Peter, Ashton-under-Lyne. Rev. John Carr, rector of Brattleby, Lincoln, to the unendowed prebend or canonry of Carlton-cum-Thurby, Lincoln cathedral. Rev. Thomas Bull to the curacy of Cosby, Northamptonshire. Rev. E. K. Maddock, curate of Streatham, Surrey, to be one of the chaplains of the H.E.I.C. at Bengal. Rev. J. K. Field to the perpetual curacy of St. Stephen's, Manchester. Rev. Edward Greene, appointed officiating minister of Tusclith Chapel, Liphook, Hants. Rev. H. Stanbury to the cure of the district church of the Holy Trinity, Bristol. Rev. John Lonsdale, principal of King's College, London, to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. Rev. John Glenross to the rectory of Heland, Cornwall. Rev. Daniel Waller to the curacy of St. Mary's, Oldham, Lancashire.

DEATHS.—Rev. F. Pott, vicar of Churchstow with Kingsbridge, Devon. Rev. G. A. Montgomery, prebendary of Ruseomb, and rector of Bishopstone, Wilts. Rev. Robert Morehead, 65, late rector of Easington, Yorkshire. Rev. H. T. Buckston, curate of Ballidon and Brassington, Derbyshire. Rev. W. T. Cust, curate of Wilmslow, Cheshire.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

The December Sessions for the City and Liberty of Westminster were held on Wednesday morning before a bench of magistrates. In the absence of Mr. Sergeant Adams, Mr. Walseby presided as chairman. The calendar was very light, it containing only the names of 18 prisoners for trial, and none of them for an aggravated offence.

Thomas Fisher, aged 23, was indicted for stealing one pair of leathern reins, value 12s., the property of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.—It was proved that the prisoner had obtained an entrance into the royal stables at Marlborough House; that shortly afterwards the articles were found in his possession, and her Majesty's state coachman identified them as property belonging to the Queen Dowager.—The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner (who received a good character) was sentenced to be imprisoned one month in the House of Correction.

John Barnes, aged 33, was indicted for stealing four cloaks, value 19s., the property of William Leveson Gower, Esq. The prisoner, it appeared, was a well-known area sneak, and on the 3rd of the present month he sneaked down the area steps of No. 33, Lower Brook-street, where the prosecutor resides, and entering the housekeeper's room he carried off four cloaks that had been sent in to Mr. Gower, who is in the habit of distributing clothing to the children of a school attached to his estate in Surrey. The prisoner was met by Mrs. Brown, the housekeeper of Mr. Gower, on the stairs, and an alarm being raised the prisoner was pursued and taken into custody. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, three weeks of the term solitary.

William Neeves, a well-dressed youth, aged 14, was indicted for stealing a purse, valued 9d., the property of Mary Ann Ellis; one seal, value 3s. 6d., the property of Mary Ann Horsey; and one card-case, value 1s. 6d., the property of Eliza Byam. The prisoner was also indicted for stealing an ivory tablet, and one silver pierce, the property of Ellen Gilbert.—The prisoner on being called upon to plead burst into tears, and said he had been drawn into the association of a bad boy, who had stolen several things, and he had been induced to do so too.—Mr. Prendergast said he had been instructed to defend the prisoner, but after the straightforward manner in which he had acknowledged his guilt, he would not attempt to withdraw his plea. The case was truly an afflicting one. The prisoner's father was a music composer, and a man of extraordinary talent. Formerly he moved in a very respectable sphere, but not understanding men and things he sustained great losses, and was reduced in circumstances. An attempt had been made to get the prisoner into the band of a horse regiment, but he was rejected on account of a defect in his hand, he having been born with two thumbs, and undergone an operation.—A witness, who had employed the prisoner for five months, gave him an excellent character.—The chairman said, however much the court might feel for the prisoner's parents and himself, it had a duty to perform, and but for the interposition of his brother magistrates he should have transported the prisoner. The court, however, would, on this occasion, sentence him (the prisoner) to three months' imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction, with the solemn assurance that if he did not forsake his bad companions, and ever appeared again in that court, he would be transported for life.—The prisoner was then removed, and a heart rending scene followed, his parents and sister hanging about his neck, and kissing him affectionately, until the sturdy arm of the gaoler removed the lad from their grasp.

POLICE.

WORSHIP-STREET.—MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN WHITECROSS-STREET.—*Michael Meagan*, a shoemaker and dealer in second-hand shoes, in Whitecross-street, *Ellen Regan*, alias *Meagan*, his wife, *Catherine Singleton*, a sister of the latter, and *Hannah Cotter*, an elderly woman, living at Meagan's in the capacity of servant, were placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, the sitting magistrate, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of *Thomas Leary*, a single man, a journeyman in Meagan's employ. The prisoners were brought to the court by a party of the G division of police, and the court and all the avenues to it were thronged by the residents of Whitecross-street and neighbourhood, amongst whom the occurrence had occasioned intense excitement.—Mr. William Richard Bland, the first witness, stated that he was a tobacconist, keeping a shop at 106, Whitecross-street, immediately opposite the prisoner Meagan's, and after ten o'clock on Sunday night was serving a customer, when a strange outcry and bustle on the opposite side of the street attracted his notice, and going to his door he saw the prisoner Meagan come out of his shop, and two of the females also, in a hurried and agitated manner. Meagan himself went off in one direction, and the females the opposite one, and soon afterwards the witness saw a man called "Jack," who worked for Meagan, and lived in the house, come out wringing his hair and his hands, and uttering exclamations as if he had witnessed something dreadful. The witness then went into the shop, and saw the woman Cotter, who, in answer to his question as to what was the matter, said she did not know; but looking behind the counter he saw the deceased, Leary, lying there. He at first thought the deceased was asleep, or insensibly drunk; but, looking again at him more particularly, he saw that he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the side, and just then the man they called Jack returned with Mr. Wright, a surgeon, who sent for some strapping and dressed the wound. The deceased, however, expired in about half an hour.—John Rice, the young man whom the witness Bland had mentioned by the name of "Jack," said that on entering the shop he found the deceased lying bleeding behind the counter. Exclaiming, "Oh! Tom," he took him by the hand, and asked him who had done that to him. The deceased, who appeared to be fast dying, said, "Jack, you are the last person I shall ever speak to;" and the witness said, "For God's sake, Tom, tell me who did it before you die." While witness was reiterating his entreaties to know who had done it the deceased closed his eyes, and witness then hurried off for Mr. Wright, the surgeon.—Mr. Frederick Wright, surgeon, described the wound as half an inch or three quarters in breadth. He had not probed it, but was of opinion that it had penetrated the lungs. The deceased did not speak while he was present, and was in a state of syncope during the whole of the time till he died. The witness picked up a knife, now produced, which he found by the side of the body, and he believed the wound had been inflicted by a blow with that knife. The knife was a shoemaker's knife, with square end and keen edge. The witness Rice identified it as belonging to Meagan.—The male prisoner said, in his defence, that he was quite innocent of the charge. The deceased, Leary, he said, had begun quarrelling, and insisted upon having money. The deceased, who was very drunk, threatened to strike him unless he gave the money. Prisoner then went out to take a glass of drink, and when he returned he heard that his wife was in custody, and the occurrence in question had taken place in his absence. He knew nothing about it.—Hannah Cotter, the servant, was, after some inquiry, removed from the bar and placed in the witness-box. She stated that there was a christening on Sunday at Jerry Regan's. Mrs. Meagan's brother and the Meagans went to it. About nine o'clock at night witness went to fetch Mrs. Meagan home, and she went up stairs about that time to make the beds. When she had done that, and returned down stairs, she saw the deceased, Leary, stooping beside the counter, and heard him exclaim, "Oh God!" or "Oh dear!" immediately after which he fell down behind the counter. Witness then went out to get assistance. There was nobody in the house but the deceased and herself when she went up to make the beds, and she heard no noise or quarrelling while she was up stairs, and there was no one there but the deceased when she went down again.—The magistrate remanded the prisoners for a week.—It would be improper to give publicity to the various rumours circulated in the neighbourhood relative to the dreadful occurrence, but it may be stated that the general belief is that Meagan's suspicion of his wife's fidelity, coupled with her sudden absence from the house of his brother-in-law, induced him to follow her home, and that some circumstance at present hidden hastened the catastrophe.

Thomas Finn, a carter, in the employ of Mrs. Westy, a carter, residing in Spitalfields, was placed at the bar, and charged with having stolen a quantity of indigo, said to be worth about £40. The prisoner had been employed to cart a chest of indigo from one of the East India warehouses to the premises of his mistress, and afterwards to St. Katherine Docks, for shipment. Upon subsequent examination it was discovered that the indigo had been stolen out of the chest, and coals substituted.—A clerk from the East India warehouse proved that the chest contained only indigo when delivered there to the prisoner; and a witness from the docks proved that the chest, when examined there, and found to be filled with coals, was in the same state as received from the prisoner.—The prisoner was remanded for further evidence.

CLERKENWELL.—DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—*John Shamrock*, aged 19, was charged with being riotous on the previous night in Bagnigge Wells-road.—From the evidence it appeared that between eleven and twelve o'clock the prisoner, by his cries and shouts, assembled a large mob of persons in the above-mentioned place. For so doing he was taken to the station-house, and when the charge was taken, locked up. He was somewhat excited by liquor, but not drunk. He resides in Castle-street, Turmill-street, Clerkenwell.—Inspector Penny, of the G division,

deposed that he visited the cell about twenty minutes after the prisoner was locked up in it, and was shocked at finding him, to all appearance, dying. He was lying on the floor with a cord fastened as a noose round his neck, and tied to his right leg. He was foaming at the mouth. As there was no means of suspension in the cell, it was evident the prisoner had attempted to destroy himself by this contrivance. Witness at once loosed the cord, and after a lapse of five minutes the prisoner began to show signs of life. Reviving cordials were administered to him, and he gradually recovered. There was then a person left to watch him, but he slumbering for a few minutes, the prisoner made a rope of his neck and pocket handkerchiefs, and again tried to effect his purpose in the same manner; his struggles to do so aroused the watchman just in time to save his life. Two or three persons were left to take care of him for the remainder of the night.—Mr. Coombe asked the prisoner why he attempted to destroy himself.—The prisoner shook his head despondingly, and said he had nothing to say.—From further inquiries it was ascertained that the prisoner is the only son of a widowed parent; that he is a bookbinder by trade, and, generally speaking, well conducted. Some time ago a distress was made on his mother by a broker, which was the chief cause of his depression.—Mr. Coombe sent for the lad's mother, who wept bitterly at the conduct of her hapless son. She spoke highly of him, and Mr. Coombe discharged him, after cautioning his mother and friends to watch him closely.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A gentleman, who gave his name and address in private to the magistrate, stated that, as he was returning to his home on the previous night between eleven and twelve o'clock, he was attacked by six men at the corner of Argyll-place and Brunswick-street, Bloomsbury. They first hustled him, then struck him, and one of them thrust his hand into his pocket, which was empty. He cried aloud for assistance, and darted into a chandler's shop, where he seized an iron bar and flourished it at the door; they retreated. He had been attacked by some of the same party before, and could identify two of them. Mr. Coombe said, as there was no person arrested, his proper course was to apply to the Commissioners of Police. The gentleman said, from the repeated attacks he considered his life and property in danger, and would henceforth carry about his person a deadly weapon, which he would certainly make use of if again attacked. Police-sergeant Boyson, warrant officer of the E division, promised to communicate with the inspectors of that district on that matter, and the applicant left the office.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—A young man, named *William Trotter*, was charged under the 22nd section of the Mutiny Act with being a deserter from the 58th Regiment. He had been apprehended by the military on Saturday, who had detained him, and now applied for his commitment to gaol, according to the ordinary form. A very considerable difficulty, however, arose. The defendant did not attempt to deny that he was a soldier, but declared that he was on leave of absence from his regiment.—Mr. Bond inquired whether it had been ascertained that defendant was not on furlough!—The military authorities who had brought the defendant in charge said that they had ascertained he was on leave, which would not expire until the 30th inst., but the furlough had been given for Woolwich, and defendant having been found in London, he was necessarily a deserter.—Mr. Bond observed that precisely the same point had arisen in the case of Captain Douglas; he had leave from his regiment to go to a distant part of the continent of India, and had come to England instead. Defendant had leave for Woolwich and came to London, but it did not follow that he was a deserter. He (the magistrate) could not say so, as, for aught he knew, the man might join his regiment again before the term of absence expired.—Taylor, a private in the 58th Regiment, said he had brought the defendant there by order of the Adjutant. He had not only come to London, instead of going to Woolwich, but had been found in private clothing; he had besides enlisted in another regiment (the 90th).—Mr. Bond wished to know whether the time had expired in which he might pay the smart for the second enlistment.—The soldier (Taylor) replied the time had expired at twelve that day.—Defendant complained of having been kept in custody. He said that had he been at large he should have recovered his uniform, which he had lost.—Mr. Bond said he could not interfere, as his commitment must state that the prisoner ought to be with his regiment, whereas it was quite clear he was absent on leave.—The parties then withdrew.

THAMES-OFFICE.—On Wednesday a well-dressed young woman, and of apparent respectability, named *Susanna Elizabeth Dale*, was brought before Mr. Broderip and placed in the felon's dock, on some charge which was not mentioned. A policeman named Hagar, 183 K, stated that on or about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, or "thereabouts that time," a person came to the station-house for a police constable, and he proceeded to No. 4, Charles-street, Stepney, where he found the prisoner contending with the proprietors of the shop about a pane of glass she had broken. The prisoner settled for the pane of glass, and refused to give any satisfactory account of herself, and so he locked her up.—Mr. Broderip: What for?—Policeman: She would give no satisfactory answers to my questions whatever, and would not give her address. There was a great mob in the street.—Mr. Broderip: Why, she paid for the broken glass; what satisfaction did you want?—Policeman: She would give no satisfaction at all.—Mr. Broderip: And because she would give no satisfaction you locked her up. Is that so?—Policeman: Yes, that's it. There is no one here to charge her.—Mr. Broderip: I think it is very likely she will bring an action against you for false imprisonment. The woman is discharged.

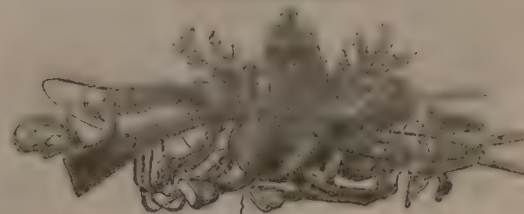
CORONERS' INQUESTS.

DEATH FROM OVER EATING.—On Tuesday, Mr. Payne held an inquest in the vestry-room of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street, on the body of *Thomas Rodgers*, aged fifty-five. Deceased was a workman in the employ of Mr. Rathbone, of Trigg's Wharf, Thames-street. On Christmas-eve all the men on the premises were, according to usual custom, regaled with a supper, and at eight o'clock sat down to the table. The deceased ate very heartily, and, upon the removal of the cloth, drank freely. After eleven at night he could not hold his head up, and as he leaned forwards on the table, his companions, thinking he would be safer if placed by himself, conveyed him into the counting-house, where they laid him on the floor, and put a great coat under his head. At one o'clock all the other men, with the exception of George Stagg, left the premises, and he being so far intoxicated as not to be able to get home, laid down by the side of the deceased. At seven o'clock deceased was found dead. A surgeon said that death was caused by congestion of the brain, the result of eating and drinking immoderately. He was predisposed to that affection, and had before suffered from fits of epilepsy.—Verdict, "Natural death."

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Gell, coroner for Westminster, at the George Tavern, Strand, on the body of *Eliza Stoneback*, aged eleven years, who was burnt to death. Agnes Diamond, a lodger in the same house, said that the deceased had been in the habit of going on errands for her during the last two years. On the day in question she left her in the room, which she was cleaning, and, in her (witness's) opinion, the accident occurred while she was placing some Christmas on the mantel-piece.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest at Bartholomew's Hospital, on view of the body of *James Jeff*, a youth aged five years. It appeared from the evidence that about one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 17th inst., while deceased was passing along Glass-house-yard, Blackfriars, he inadvertently got into the way of a dust-cart, and in endeavouring to escape from being run over, was jammed between one of the wheels of the cart and a post at the side of the footway. He was immediately conveyed to Bartholomew's Hospital, where he gradually sank, and died on Tuesday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday Mr. Gell held an inquest at the Crown and Cushion, Russell-street, Drury-lane, on the body of *Mary Westmoreland*, aged 58. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Palmer, residing at 18, Crown-court, that the deceased had been in her service, and that on Tuesday she found her dead in the parlour, where deceased had been making the fire. Five minutes previously she appeared in full health and spirits. Verdict accordingly.



SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. James Bland, one of the few surviving professional turf speculators of the old school, died in Piccadilly on Sunday night.

GRAND BATTUES AT DUPLIN.—Last week the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull entertained a distinguished company of the nobility and gentry of the county at Dupplin Castle, including the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Kinnaird, Sir P. M. Threpland, Sir T. Moncrieff, &c. On four days there were grand battues held in the preserves, at which the noble earl and Lord Dupplin joined their sporting guests. The weather was unfortunately very unpropitious, yet the quantity of game killed was very great.

GRAND PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.—The pigeon match between Devon and Somerset came off on Monday in a field near the Squirrel Inn, Wellington. The match was for £50 a-side, at twenty-one birds each. The shooting commenced between Mr. Harris of Crediton and Mr. Bolt of Taunton, and, after some excellent shots, it was declared in favour of Mr. Harris, he killing two birds more than his opponent. The next match was between Messrs. Scarlet and Watson: in this Mr. Scarlet was the victor by two birds, he being a Somerset shot. Then came the third match, between Messrs. Jarman and Scarlet: in this match Mr. Jarman was the conqueror by one bird, he being a Devonian. This decided the day in favour of the men of Devon.

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

Any man so base, says an American paper, as to strike a woman, should be placed on the back of a hard-trotting raw-boned horse, and be made to collect newspaper accounts for the rest of his life!

A man recently advertised for a wife—he had five applications in one day. The applicants were a widow lady and her four children! A Veto.—“Pa,” said an interesting juvenile to an indulgent sire, “Pa, haven’t I got a veto as well as the President?” “No, my child.” “Yes, I have, Pa; my fifth toe is a Veto, I reckon.” “Thomas, take that boy to his mother—he’s ruined!”—*New York paper.*

SCENE.—after SPENDING THE EVENING UNDER THE ROSE.—“Pa, does wine make a beast of a man?” “Pshaw! child—perhaps once in a while.” “Is that the reason why Mr. Goggins, the tavern-keeper, has on his sign ‘entertainment for man and beast?’” “Nonsense, child, what makes you ask?” “Because ma’ says that last night you went to Goggins’ a man, and came home a beast; and that he entertained you!” “That’s mother’s nonsense, dear! Run out and play; papa’s head aches!”

“What an extraordinary curve my horse has in the spine (said an English gentleman to an Irish groom) can you account for it?” “By the powers, sir, and to be sure I am able. I have heard, sir, the baste was your property, he was backed against an Irish horse, your honour, who bated him hollow—and I dare say it’s the reason that his back never got straight again.”

An Irishman some time since found a sovereign in the street, which proved to be light, and he could only obtain 19s. for it. Soon after chance threw another in his way, but Pat exclaimed—“By the powers, ‘I’ll have nothing to do with you, for I lost a shilling by the last one I found.”

“My father is the man wot says the shortest grace after meals,” “Nay, I should think *moine* does; but what does your father say?” “Why, when he’s finished his dinner he just bows and says ‘thank God,’ and that’s only two words, you know.” “Well, when my father’s done, he throws himself back in his chair, wiping his mouth with his cuff, and says, quite happy *loike*, ‘There!’”

“Are you any thing of a sportsman?” said a loungee in a shop to a sharp youth behind the counter. “Not exactly, but I’ve often run for the Ledger—when a customer comes in.”

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—Dr. Gibbs, of Columbia, whose experiments in mesmerism have attained much celebrity, writes to the editor of the *Charleston Courier* as follows:—“I have paralyzed the tongues of two ladies, so that they could not use them until I gave them permission. Numerous and respectable witnesses were present, and saw the process, and the ladies were both ‘wide awake.’ My first impression was, *entre nous*, that my discovery would be of immense practical value in domestic life, where an inordinate action of this member existed; but a moment’s reflection satisfied me of a serious difficulty—it must be perfectly at rest for a few minutes, while the influence is being developed; and this, you know, in certain cases, is a thing impossible.”

MY FIRST FEE.—I shall never forget the joy I felt when I fingered the first guinea. It was a genuine coin, for it was at this time, and a most memorable period it was, that I took my maiden fee. The old unreformed guinea, none of your sovereigns wrapped up with a shilling, as you see them now-a-days. It was pure and without alloy, and often did I finger it over in my pocket, and sighing involuntarily, said to myself, “How many more shall I receive in the career which is now opening to me?” A conscientious hectic flushed across my face; it was the first and last time that I ever felt embarrassed at receiving a fee. I was, in a few days afterwards, presented with a second one; it came quite as a thing of course. I thought it tardy in its arrival. These are the only two fees which I took at that period in London.—*The Life of a Travelling Physician.*

THE GREAT LIBRARIES.—The number of volumes claimed to be possessed by the twelve greatest libraries of Europe is as follows:—The *Bibliothèque du Roi*, at Paris, 650,000; Munich, 500,000, of which one-fifth at least are duplicates; Copenhagen, 400,000; St. Petersburg, 400,000; Berlin, 320,000; Vienna, 300,000; the British Museum, 270,000; Dresden, 250,000; the *Bibliothèque de l’Arsenal*, at Paris, 200,000; the *Bibliothèque de St. Geneviève*, at Paris, 200,000; the Brera library, at Milan, 200,000; Göttingen, 200,000. These are vague numbers, and, be it remembered, not of works, but of volumes. We may assume with certainty that each of these libraries contains a proportion of its number, perhaps one-tenth, which is not to be found in the other eleven; and we may assume with equal certainty that a vast number of works do not exist in any of the twelve which are to be found in the many libraries of Europe below the number of 200,000. If we take 2,500,000 of works or volumes, to express the number which have been printed, and in our opinion this is far below the actual truth, we find that no library contains much more than a quarter of the books which have issued from the press during the four centuries in which the art of printing has flourished. As there is no published catalogue of any of these libraries at all which represents its actual state, it is not surprising that such an estimate as we have made should be so vague as it is; but it does surprise us that the amounts of their number should also be, as they in fact are, nearly as vague. Whatever difficulty there may be in ascertaining the literary contents of a library, one would suppose it to be comparatively an easy task to ascertain, with some degree of accuracy, the numerical amount of volumes, a purely mechanical process. But such is not the case; and it is therefore very difficult to institute a positive comparison between any two libraries. At all times tens and hundreds of thousands have been spoken of familiarly. To what is said of the 700,000 volumes in the Alexandrian library, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, we attach just so much faith as we do the legend of the 11,000 virgins of Cologne. The Göttingen library has been quoted repeatedly by the number of 300,000. We have now before us, in the writing of the librarian, Dr. Benecke, that in 1835, though it had 300,000 works, it had but 200,000 volumes, the number of which we have used in our statement. The *Bibliothèque du Roi*, at Paris, professes to have 650,000 or 700,000 volumes. Now, we have seen the rooms in the Rue Richelieu, from the ground-floor, where the books on vellum, the *éditions principes*, and the *incunabula* of the typographic art, are secluded from the profane eyes of vulgar readers, to the show-rooms on the first floor, where the public wander and wonder, and the dismal garrets above, full of masses of unbound and uncatalogued books “in dire confusion piled;” we have also seen the British Museum library, and its well-packed and well-ordered shelves, and we find it difficult to reconcile the relative numbers given with the space of each library, and to believe that one is less than one-half of the other. Great allowance must be made for modes of enumeration. If every brochure and every pamphlet, and every volume of every novel, every German thesis, and every one of the 60,000 pamphlets on the French revolution alone, which the British Museum contains, were severally enumerated, as we suspect to be the case in France and elsewhere, the number would be, perhaps, 400,000, an amount which, though large, is still vastly inferior to 700,000. We have lately seen in the newspapers an amusing statement, which we believe to be nearly accurate, that the printed books in the British Museum library occupy *ten miles of shelf*. We are not about to give here the mileage, nor the superficial, nor the cubic contents of the European libraries; for even if they were measured or squared, or cubed with tolerable accuracy, their relative length, or surface, or bulk, would be no criteria by which to judge of their relative value. Munich might well afford to part with its disposable 100,000 volumes, rejected even of America, for a portion of the collection of a private English gentleman, Mr. Grenville. Our purpose in mentioning these numerical details is, that our readers may be able to form some idea of what a catalogue of books on a large scale must really be. If the number of printed books and brochures in the British Museum be 400,000, the titles or entries would be at least 500,000. In the first volume of the new catalogue, of which we have given the title at the head of this article, we find about a thousand entries or titles under the single name of Aristotle.—*Quarterly Review*, just published.

SLEEP OF ANIMALS AND MAN.—Most animals sleep more than man; some indeed for months—as the hibernating tribes of bats, dormice, marmots, and bears. Cats and dogs would seem to have the faculty at will, as have some idiots and persons of a low order of intellect. The ideas or impressions upon their minds are so feeble or so few, or are made at such long intervals, that succession is lost for want of continuity; hence the organ retains imperfectly, and but for an instant, the image which the external senses have presented to it; weariness supervenes; unconsciousness follows; and lastly, sleep, as a necessary consequence of inanition, is induced. It is observed, however, that monkeys do not sleep so much as other animals. Whence is this apparent deviation from the ordinary law of nature affecting animals? Is a monkey a reasoning animal? Observe a dog chained: he twists his chain, shortens it, and cuts himself off from his platter. Does he seek to untwist it—to restore the links to their wonted extension? No: he continues tugging and howling, till

some friendly hand frees him from his toils, and restores him to his former range. But how is it with the monkey under similar difficulties? Why, he deliberately untwists the chain which he cannot sunder, and hence evinces something like reason. Is the sleeplessness of monkeys, then, a proof of reason? We think so. But infants, they are frequently sleepless? Yes; but never in a state of health. Restlessness in them is always an indication of hunger or a symptom of disease. The absence of sleep cannot be long sustained. Damians slept on the rack; Luke in his iron crown; and a battalion of infantry have been known to slumber during a march! Muleteers frequently sleep on their mules, post-boys on their horses, and seamen “on the high and giddy mast.” “Massa call you,” said a negro to his comrade who had fallen asleep near him. “Sleep has no massa,” replied the wearied boy; and he was right. We may bear the privation of fire, food, and even drink, longer than we can the want of sleep.—*Binn’s Anatomy of Sleep.*

LLOYD’S.—“Lloyd’s” is a term of very common use in commercial language, but at the same time one with which few people are acquainted. The following notice respecting it is to be found in “Waterson’s Cyclopædia of Commerce.”—“Lloyd’s, the name of a subscription coffee-house in London, celebrated on account of its being the office of the Society of Underwriters. Few or none of the commercial institutions of Britain have excited in a higher degree the admiration of intelligent foreigners. ‘The establishment of insurances at Lloyd’s,’ says Baron Dupin, ‘has rendered signal services both to the commerce of the British empire and to that of other states. The society has agents in most of the principal parts of the world; makes public the events, both commercial and maritime, which it learns through their means; these accounts are received by the public with a confidence which nothing for more than a century has tended to destroy.’ ‘At Lloyd’s,’ says Von Raumer, ‘close to the dial which tells the hour, is one still more interesting here, which tells the direction of the wind, and is connected with the weather-cock on the roof. Intelligence of the arrivals and departures of ships—of the existence and fate of vessels in all parts of the world—reports from consuls and commissioners resident in every foreign town—newspapers and gazettes from every country, are here to be found, arranged in such perfect and convenient order, that the entire actual state of the commercial world may be seen in a few minutes, and any of the countless threads that converge to this centre may be followed out with more or less minuteness. The whole earth, or the whole commercial machinery of the earth, appeared to be placed in the hands of the director’s of Lloyd’s coffee-house.’ For many years a committee of gentlemen connected with Lloyd’s has superintended a registry of the qualification of ships; which, upon the reports made of them by surveyors, are ranked in different classes, and a preference given as to employment and insurance according to the place assigned to them. First-class ships comprise all which have not passed a prescribed age, provided they are kept in a state of complete repair and efficiency, and they are designated by the letter A. Second-class ships comprise all found on survey unfit for carrying dry cargoes, but perfectly fit for the conveyance to and from all parts of the world of cargoes not in their nature subject to sea damage; and they are designated by the letter B. Third-class ships comprise those in good condition, and found on survey fit for the conveyance on short voyages (not out of Europe) of cargoes in their nature not subject to sea damage; and they are designated by the letter C.”

PRESERVING FRUIT.—Gooseberries, currants, cherries, &c., may be successfully preserved in the following manner:—Procure as many clean, dry, wide-mouthed bottles as will be required, and fill them with gooseberries or cherries, the stalks of which have been removed; currants should be held by the stalk over the mouth of the bottle, and the berries should be cut off singly with sharp scissors, as the less they are handled the better. The fruit must of course be perfectly dry before being put into the bottles, which should be well corked, and covered with resin to prevent the air from getting in. A dry corner of the garden should be selected, where they should be buried with their necks undermost, two or three feet below the surface. The earth should be well packed round them, taking care, however, that the bottles are not broken. Those who have no garden may bury them in a dry cellar. In this manner, green as well as ripe fruit may be preserved for a length of time.

RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.—When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving; trifles in themselves light as air will do it, at least for the twenty-four hours; and, if you are young, depend upon it will tell you when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. You send one person—only one, happily through the day; that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year, and supposing you live forty years only after you commence the course of medicine, you have made 40,000 human beings happy, at all events for a time, and this is supposing no relation or friend partakes of the feeling and extends the good. Now, worthy reader, is not this simple? It is too short for a sermon, too homely for ethics, and too easily accomplished for you to say, “I would if I could.”

KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.—Whenever the council of the senate, of Venice sent an ambassador to a foreign country in former times they ordered him to study, and report to them upon the circumstances of the state to which he was sent, its geographical condition, population, wealth, and various relations, with all that he could learn of the personal characters, not only of the sovereign, but of the principal members of his court. The following was the description which Sebastiano Giustiniani, the Venetian resident in England in 1519, gave to the council of the Pregati, of the person and manners of King Henry the Eighth:—“His Majesty is about twenty-nine years of age, as handsome as nature could form him, above any other Christian prince, handsomer by far than the King of France. He is exceeding fair; and as well proportioned in every part as it is possible. When he learned that the King of France wore a beard, he allowed his also to grow; which being somewhat red, has at present the appearance of being of gold. He is an excellent musician and composer; an admirable horseman and wrestler. He possesses a good knowledge of the French, Latin, and Spanish languages; and is very devout. On the days in which he goes to the chase he hears mass three times; but on other days he goes as often as five times. He has every day service in the queen’s chamber at vespers and compline. He is uncommonly fond of the chase, and never indulges in this diversion without tiring eight or nine horses. These he has stationed at the different places where purposes to stop. When one is fatigued he mounts another; and by the time he returns home they have been all used. He takes great delight in bowling, and it is the pleasantest sight in the world to see him engaged in this exercise, with his fair skin covered with a beautiful fine shirt. He plays with the hostages of France, and it is said that they sport from six to eight thousand ducats in a day. Affable and benign, he offends no one. He has often said to the ambassador, he wished that every one was content with his condition, ‘We are content with our Islands.’ He is very desirous of preserving peace; and possesses great wealth.” This seems the character to which Henry the Eighth was really entitled in his earlier years; and it is corroborated nowhere more frequently than in the letters of Erasmus and his friends. The business of the divorce seems to have first aroused the more angry passions of his nature. Wolsey perceived and felt them, as we learn from the description of his master, which he gave in his last moments to Sir William Kyngeston. “He is a sure prince of a royal courage, and hath a princely heart; and rather than he will either miss or want any part of his will or appetite, he will put the loss of one-half of his realm in danger. For I assure you I have often kneeled before him in his privy chamber on my knees, the space of an hour or two, to persuade him from his will and appetite; but I could never bring to pass to dissuade him therefrom. Therefore, Master Kingston, if it chance hereafter you to be one of his privy counsellors, as for your wisdom and other qualities ye are meet to be, I warn you to be well advised and assured what matters ye put in his head, for ye shall never put it out again.”—*Ellis’s Original Letters.*

AN IRON PALACE.—The palace of King Eyambo, of Old Calabar, built of plates and panels of iron, upon a wooden skeleton merely, by Mr. W. Laycock, iron merchant, Oldhall-street, was on Friday open to public exhibition, for the benefit of the charities, in the open space near the post-office. The structure consists of two stories and an attic. The first-floor contains a centre hall, 40 feet by 14, and four rooms 18 feet by 15; the whole 10 feet high. The second-floor is thrown into one grand state room, forming the royal audience chamber, 50 feet by 30, extending to 40 in the recesses, and lighted by 13 windows. It is extremely airy and handsome, and is 12 feet in height. The attic is one apartment, extending over the centre building. The ceiling and walls of the hall of audience are richly decorated by Mr. Dodd, of Bold-street, and on the walls are placed a number of Jennins and Bettridge’s splendid pictures, in papier machée, which will certainly

astonish “the natives.” More of these are to follow: one of the lower rooms is to be absolutely gorgeous, and those who visit the palace once will be induced to go again, from the circumstance that embellishments of the first order will be gradually added to the attractions of the palace. When in Africa the building will be placed seven feet clear above the ground, on piles of hard wood, leaving space for stores and bedrooms, the whole being designed rather as a state or business palace than as a domestic residence. It is surrounded by a balcony and verandah, and will be painted a light stone colour, to resist the solar heat. The value of the whole is from 1200l. to 1400l. It is stated that his majesty has 300 wives.

FORESIGHT.—The ordinary politician judges of events only as they pass before him in review; but the enlightened statesman, by combining the present with probable circumstances, will form something like an insight into futurity. Terence says, that “true wisdom consists not in seeing that which is immediately before our eyes, but in the foresight of that which may happen.”

YANKEE THERMOMETER.—A “States” paper says, “Our glass went clear forty degrees below nothing, and would have gone much lower, but it wasn’t long enough.” “We have no thermometer in this town, and therefore it gets cold as it pleases.”

DECAY OF OUR PEASANTRY.—The time was when the peasantry of England were the pride of the country—a hardy, self-respecting race, depending on their own efforts, maintaining each man his own cow, and spurning at the notion of charity. But a variety of causes, the consolidation of small farms in particular, has nearly destroyed the English peasantry. In many parts of England, within thirty and forty years, several small farms of four or five acres, which supported large families in comfort, have been cleared of cottages, and incorporated with the large holdings of a much higher and wealthier (though not more useful) class of persons, and the ejected labourers have been long reduced to the degradation of receiving weekly alms; and he who once, in the full consciousness of honest pride, would have blushed at the acceptance of parochial charity, now claims relief, not as an act of gratuitous mercy, but as a right. He loses, consequently, all feelings of self-respect and moral energy, and becomes dissolute and degraded indeed. The agricultural labourer is a very valuable subject of the State; and the poor fellow, if thrown out of his own line of employment, has rarely any other to which he can turn himself. Tradesmen can save from their wages and purchase materials, and manufacture various matters for the support of their families; but he who has been bred to the spade cannot rise in the scale; he cannot obtain, under ordinary circumstances, even a patch of land for the employment of his time, even if he have saved any wages for the renting of it. To the cottager a bit of land is the raw material of his labour; yet where, at the present day, and under the present system of the great majority of landlords and landholders, can he supply himself.—*Doyle’s Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry.*

PARTIALITY FOR CATS.—Mahomet was fond of cats. It is related of him, that, being called away on pressing business, he chose rather to cut off the sleeve of his robe than to disturb a cat which lay asleep upon it.—*Sonnini’s Travels in Egypt.*

COCKNEYISMS.—Witness: “This ere feller broke our winder with a tater, and hit Isabeller on the elber, as she was playing on the pianer.”—Magistrate: “The conduct of the prisna,” and his general character rendered it propa’ that he should no longa’ be a memba’ of society.”

PARLIAMENTARY MANNERS.—It would appear that the custom of “coughing down” an offensive motion is not of modern date. It is to be found, on reference to the parliamentary journals of the 27th of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (A.D. 1584), that on the second reading of the bill for “reformation of manners,” it was “much argued upon,” says the journalist; “some arguments were not liked; divers of the house endeavoured to shorten them by coughing, hemming, spitting, and the like. Whereupon Sir Francis Hastings made a motion that it were to be wished, for the honour and gravity of this house, when any member thereof shall speak to a bill, the residue would forbear to interrupt or trouble him unnecessary coughing, hemming, spitting, and the like.”

STERNE AND GARRICK.—Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was talking to Garrick, in an exuberance of sentimentality, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. “The husband,” said he, “who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burned over his head.” “If you think so,” said Garrick, “I hope your house is insured.”

MAY-POLES.—Are of Roman origin, and formed part of the games in honour of Elora, they are consequently of heathen extraction.

PHILOSOPHY.—Experimental philosophy—Asking a man to lend you money. Moral Philosophy—Refusing to do it.

A SMOKING ANECDOTE.—At Frankfurt, lately, a curious circumstance occurred, illustrative of the character of the surly English and the dull German. In a coffee-room an Englishman was standing too close with his back to the stove, and a German kept close to him puffing the unsavoury fumes of his cigar into his face. The Englishman remonstrated, but the quiet German kept putting away as if he had not heard the Englishman’s voice. At last the Englishman showed a fighting disposition, and maintained that no man had a right to puff smoke out of his mouth into another man’s face, and that smoking ought to be confined to smoking places. The heavy German, with all the coldness and gravity of his nation, coldly replied in the worst of English. “Ya, ya, Sir John Bull, what right have you to complain to make of de smell of my smok, when your one coat have bin burn and make big smell for ten minutes, and I nothink say to you?” The Englishman, to his great discomfiture, found that his coat, rather cloak, was shrivelled and burnt up to his waist by the German stove.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—Early marriages, whenever they can be contracted with an ordinary regard to prudence, are among the best preventives of a dissolute life;—and whatever contributes to hinder the formation of these may be regarded as standing chargeable with their share of it, as ranking among the causes of prostitution. I deny not that prudence is a virtue, and that the question of marriage is a proper sphere for its exercise. But there cannot be a doubt that the high notions which, by the refinement and extravagance of our times, have been introduced of the style in which young men entering on life must set up their domestic establishment, have, in many instances, laid restraints on the early cultivation of virtuous love, and prevented the happy union of hearts in youthful wedlock. I cannot look upon this at all as an improvement on the homely habits of our fathers. Many are the young men who are thus tempted to remain single by their felt inability to start in what is regarded a creditable style. Would to God I had the ear of all the youth in our city, and in our country, that I might tell them of the sweets of early virtuous union; that I might earnestly and affectionately urge them to consult their own best interests, and to set an example pregnant with the most beneficial results to the community, by bidding defiance to the tyranny of fashion; by returning to the good old way; by finding a partner who will marry from love, and who will be willing, and more than willing, to begin on little, and by the blessing of Providence to rise gradually to more. That was the way in the olden time; and although no croaker for the superiority that pertained to ancestry, this most assuredly is a point in which I should say, of the former days “they were better than these.” I would say to the rising youth—the hopes of coming generations—“Moderate your views; defy custom; marry; fear God; be virtuous; and be happy.” Could my voice prevail, what a salutary check would be given to the prevalence of vice which is our present subject!—*Dr. Wardlaw.*

“I want 2 m.—U,” as the printer said to his sweetheart.

A CONICAL CUSTOMER.

A facetious gentleman, travelling in pursuit of pleasure, on arriving at his lodging-place in the evening, was met by the hostler, whom he thus addressed:—“Boy, extricate that quadruped from the vehicle—stabilate him—denote him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment; and when the aurora of morn shall again illuminate the oriental horizon, I shall award you a pecuniary compensation for your amiable hospitality.” The boy, not understanding a word, ran into the house, saying, “Master, here’s a Dutchman wants to see you.”

NUMBER AND ELOQUENCE OF THE ECCENTRICS.

The number of persons at present belonging to the Eccentric Society is about 200. The number that have belonged to it since its commencement is nearly 7000. Perhaps no other debating society—or such it may be considered—has produced an equal number of distinguished speakers. The speaking that used to be heard at their meetings, when “The Eccentrics,” twenty-five or thirty years ago, were in the zenith of their glory, is represented by those who were members at that period, and still live to tell the tale, as having surpassed, in eloquence, brilliancy, and effect, anything they ever elsewhere heard. Among the eloquent “Eccentrics” of the period referred to, there was a Mr. Brownley, a reporter on the *Times* paper, whose happiest oratorical efforts are said to have been almost superhuman. There must certainly have been something very extraordinary in his oratory, when Sheridan was frequently heard to say, “I have heard a great deal of excellent public speaking in my time, but I never heard anything at all approaching to that of Mr. Brownley.”—*Joseph Jenkins, a new work, by the author of “Random Recollections.”*

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXI



ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, SMITHFIELD.

In our last we gave a view of a new church: we now, by way of contrast, occupy the allotted space with a sketch of an old one. St. Bartholomew's was founded as long since as 1113, by a pious monk, Rahere, who, although of humble origin and without wealth, position, or assistance, yet by devotedness of purpose succeeded in founding the priory of St. Bartholomew—ultimately one of the most extensive which London could boast. Rahere found Smithfield, the ground he had chosen for his future edifice, a morass—he left great part of it laid out in gardens and decorated with stately buildings. The present church is a portion of the old monastery, and formed the choir of the original structure. The brick tower is of much later date than the nave, and the interior of the building must be seen to afford those evidences of antiquity which invest St. Bartholomew the Great with the interest surrounding it. In the Cottonian Collection there is a rare and curious M.S. written by one of the old monks, and giving a history of Rahere and of the priory which has made him famous. This chronicle is studded with miraculous stories as to the assistance afforded to the holy work by the saint to whom the buildings were dedicated. All these tales are told with such evident sincerity on the part of the writer that he evidently believed what he relates; and, did space allow, some of the narrative would well repay quotation, as a curious example of the taste and feelings of a bygone generation. After the foundation of the priory the neighbourhood began to improve, and Henry the First made several munificent grants to the poor of the hospital which Rahere had attached to his religious foundation. Henry the Second still further aided the good work, and the fair of St. Bartholomew, which has lasted even to our day—although now on point of extinction—was established to benefit the revenues of the priory. Of the privileges thus granted, some remain in full force at the present time in favour of the inhabitants of the parish—who, for instance, may carry on business without taking up the freedom of the city. Henry the Eighth, upon the dissolution of the religious establishments, granted, in 1544, to Lord Rich the priory of St. Bartholomew, except the portion of the church now standing, which he gave for a parish church. The brick tower was raised in 1628, and is but a poor successor to that of stone which preceded it. A fine peal of bells, formerly belonging to this church, were sold to St. Sepulchre's, where they often fulfilled the solemn duty of tolling the death-hour of criminals sentenced to execution. Of Rahere's institutions those portions which the progress of events rendered useless have passed away. Of his splendid priory only a trifling portion remains, devoted to that simpler form of worship which now prevails; but the noble hospital, enriched by successive benefactions, flourishes in its career of beneficent usefulness, and stands an enduring memorial of the fame of its founder, and the munificence of charity in England.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to Mark-lane having been on a very limited scale since our last report, and the attendance of buyers on each market day tolerably numerous, the demand for the fine qualities of both red and white has ruled firm, at, in some instances, an advance of 1s. per quarter; while a steady business has been doing in the middling and inferior kinds, at full rates of currency. Very little wheat has come to hand this week, and a large quantity of both free and bonded sorts has changed hands, at rather improved quotations. Although the receipts of both barley and malt have been large, fair clearances have been effected by the factors, at full prices. The oat trade has ruled firm; but in beans, peas, and flour scarcely anything has been doing.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1930; barley, 8840; oats, 6150; malt, 3010; quarters; flour, 1310 sacks. Irish: oats, 13,060 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1020; and barley, 380 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 57s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 35s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 43s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little has been doing in this market that the following quotations are almost nominal:—Linsed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 5s 9d per bushel; En-linsed rapeseed, new, 30s to 34s per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 10s to 10s 10d; do. foreign, 7s to 7s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5s 5s to 6s per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 2d; barley, 26s 5d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 28s 5d; beans, 28s 11d; peas, 31s 2d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 2d;

Barley, 27s 4d; Oats, 17s 6d; Rye, 29s 9d; Beans, 30s 5d; Peas, 32s 10d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Ryes, 11s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten Bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Colonial Markets.—These markets being all closed for the holidays, we have very little to report in them. The few parcels of tea, sugar, &c., which have changed hands by private contract have with difficulty supported late prices.

Coals.—Adair's, 17s; Holywell Main, 19s 3d; Stewart's, 23s 3d; Hetton, 19s 9d per ton.

Wool.—About 3200 packages of colonial and foreign wool have been received this week. By private contract we have a fair but by no means extensive inquiry, while previous quotations are generally supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes continuing abundant, and those of green vegetables large, the demand for the former is extremely dull for the time of year, at from 30s to 60s per ton.

Hops.—This market has ruled inactive, with a full average supply on offer. The highest price of the best new Kent pockets is 6½. 10s per cwt.

Oils.—This market is unusually inactive, and the prices are somewhat lower.

Tallow.—Very little is doing in tallow, both on the spot and for the spring. Fine Y. C. in small parcels may now be had at 48s, and the speculative price for the spring months is not above 47s 6d. The stock next Monday will be about 35,000 casks. Town tallow 47s 6d to 48s net cash.

Spirits.—For fine Jamaica rum full rates have been obtained, but for all other sorts rather lower prices have been taken, with a dull market. East India, in small parcels, has been disposed of at 1s 3d to 1s 6d with; and at 1s 1d to 1s 2d without, certificate. The low descriptions of Cognac brandy have been in brisk request, at 2s 1d to 2s 3d per gallon; but in other spirits scarcely anything is passing.

Smithfield.—For the present period of the year, our supplies have been fair, while the demand has ruled active, at full rates of currency. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., to sink the offer.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have had a slow inquiry for each kind of meat in these markets, and late rates have been with difficulty supported. Beef, from 3s to 3s 8d; Mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The Christmas holidays, during this week, have, in some measure, interrupted that activity in the manufacturing districts, to which we have latterly had the satisfaction so frequently to allude. This is, however, a circumstance of annual recurrence, and must disappear with the cause in which it has originated. In the meantime the prospect of a much improved trade, in all its departments, after the turn of the year, is certainly cheering as possible, and confidence is considerably increased amongst merchants by the favourable turn which it is expected must soon occur in mercantile transactions. The consumption in the home market of many articles of British manufacture has not, however, been interfered with by the season of the year, and this fact is a strong presumption in favour of returning prosperity. Fair prices have been obtained for, and large sales have been effected of goods suitable to the home market, by the principal wholesale dealers throughout the metropolis; and from many of the country towns our information is equally pleasing.

Very large sales of cotton wool have been effected during this week, the purchases being made, not by speculators, but by actual consumers, and prices are a shade higher than those paid during the previous week. It is, however, not to raw cotton alone that this activity has been confined, for the demand during the same period for sheep's wool has been proportionally extensive, and the purchases made have been large, the value of all descriptions being fully supported.

In the colonial markets very little business has been done during this week, and still fewer transactions are expected to be entered into during the next week, holidays being nowhere more respected than in Mining-lane. In prices, generally, little alteration has occurred there, except in those of Tea, which have declined again from 1d. to 3d. per lb., according to quality, and for the same reason, in value sales to no great extent can be effected, a further decline being still anticipated.

The attention of the moneyed interest, during this week, has been attracted in a special manner by the present internal state of Spain, and by the probability that a great alteration in her internal polity is at hand. It is perfectly well ascertained that Spain produces within herself everything necessary to raise her to the first rank amongst nations, and that smuggling is the only obstacle to her future prosperity. The Spanish Regent is sensible that a commercial arrangement with England is the only way for rectifying the evils of his country, and as he is known to have the will, so the suppression of the rebellion in Barcelona has now given him the power to suppress anarchy by the reduction of the duties now charged on all British articles which import into Spain. The revenue of Spain will be much increased by moderate duties, and her public credit will be strengthened by the same cause. In Spanish bonds, consequently, large transactions occurred during the week, and in prices a considerable improvement must be noted.

The credit of the United States of North America has not been improved in the opinion of the British moneyed interest by the last dying and long-winded oration of their President. Future acts in the cause of honesty, and not verbose professions of future morality, are necessary to place that republic again, we may say, amongst the civilised communities of the earth. A long probation in correct mercantile principles must be undergone by our American brethren before their restoration to the good opinion of mankind in general can be allowed. To persevere in virtue for the future can alone obtain for them general forgiveness for their past conduct in their money transactions with foreign nations; and for their own interest in future, therefore, we recommend to them the practice of just deeds for some time, at all events, to come. In the shares of all the leading railway companies, a good deal of business has been again transacted, although no material variation in the value of any of them has occurred in the course of this week. In many of the lines throughout the United Kingdom, money may still be invested both profitably and safely; but in the solidly of foreign railways, particularly those in France, British capitalists do not at present repose much confidence, for they have lately been taught a never-to-be-forgotten lesson by the Americans in all the pecuniary transactions which they have entered into with them during the last twelve or fifteen years, for the regulation of their money transactions with all foreign nations in future; and in this, no doubt, has originated the reluctance now shown, to operate in French railway shares.

On the Stock Exchange the transactions, since our last publication, have neither been extensive nor interesting. Consols for the January account are one-half per cent. higher than they were in the middle of last week, but still confidence is not generally restored in their maintaining their present high value, nor will any large operations be entered into by the Bulls until the quarterly statement of the revenue be published, in the end of next week. In the meantime, money is plentiful in the coffers of bankers and capitalists, and loans of it, on good and available securities, can consequently be obtained on very reasonable terms. For increasing our foreign commerce, therefore, the want of money cannot be any obstacle now where credit is good, and this is an advantage of incalculable value.

We are glad to confirm the favourable change which is gradually occurring in the shipping interest; and as the spring season for shipments approaches, it is a natural inference that freights will improve, and that British sailors will again obtain full employment, which, latterly, has not been generally the case. On the whole, prospects continue to brighten weekly in commerce.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 17½
3 per Cent Red., 97½
3 per Cent Cons.
3½ per Cent Red., 101½
New 3½ per Cent.
New 5 per Cent.
Long Annuities to expire
Jan. 1860, 12 9-16
Oct. 1859,
Jan. 1860,

Bristol and Exeter (70 p), 49
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 47½
Great Western Railway (65 p), 94
Ditto New Shares (59 p), 64
Ditto Fifth (4 p),
London and Brighton (50 p), 36½

India Stock pm
Ditto Bonds 53 pm
Ditto Old Annuities.
Ditto New Annuities.
Ex. Bills, 1000l, 2d., 58 pm
Ditto 500l, 62 pm
Ditto Small, 62 pm
Bank Stock for Account.
India Stock for Opp.
Consols for Opp. 91½

London and Blackwall (—p),
London & Birmingham (90 p),
Ditto Thirds (32 p), 63½
Ditto New Shares (22 p),
London and South Western
(41l. 6s. 10d. p), 62½

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

DOWNING-STREET, Dec. 24.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General A. G. Lord Saltoun a Companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. Colonel R. Bartley and Colonel J. H. Schoedde, with the local rank of Major-General in India, to be Knights Commanders of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in her Majesty's service, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Col. C. Campbell, Col. F. E. Craigie, Lieut.-Col. J. Knowles, J. Cowper, W. Johnston, C. Warren, G. A. Malcolm, D. L. Fawcett, J. B. Gough, N. Maclean, Majors J. Grattan, J. H. Grant, T. B. Reynolds, W. C. B. Daubney, F. Whittingham.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, R. W. Wilson, P. S. Hawkins, J. K. Luard, F. Blundell, C. W. Young, J. Campbell, Majors P. Anstruther, H. Moore, W. H. Simpson, F. A. Read, T. T. Pear, R. C. Moore.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Capt. T. Bouchier, R.N., a Companion of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander thereof.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in her Majesty's naval service, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order:—Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. B. Ellis, R.N.; Captains the Hon. F. W. Grey, P. Richards, Sir J. E. Home, Bart., C. Richards, H. Kellett, R. B. Watson, W. H. A. Morhead, and R. Collinson.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Col. J. M. Caskill, with the local rank of Major-General in India, to be a Knight Commander of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in her Majesty's service, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Col. S. Bolton, Lieut.-Col. M. White, A. B. Taylor, G. Hibbert, T. Skinner, and G. H. Lockwood; Majors F. Lushington, and F. White.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in the service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the said most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Col. G. P. Wymer, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Wild, J. Tulloch, L. H. Stacey, G. W. Mosely, J. Mac Laren, A. F. Richmond, C. R. W. Lane; Majors W. J. Thompson, F. S. Rotheby, H. Delafosse, G. R. Crommelin, C. D. Blair, E. Sanders, T. Seaton, J. H. Craigie, J. Ferris, W. Anderson, J. B. Backhouse, and T. H. Scott; Brevet Majors (local rank in Afghanistan) R. Leech, and F. Makenzie.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 27.—10th Light Dragoons: T. T. S. Carlyon to be Cornet, vice Ferrier. 2nd Regiment of Foot: Ensign C. Darby to be Lieutenant, vice Kippen; H. E. H. Burnside to be Ensign, vice Darby. 5th Foot: Lieut. J. L. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Woodgate. 6th Foot: Capt. H. Darby to be Captain, vice Gordon. 12th Foot: Gent. Cadet T. Dundas to be Ensign, vice Yates. 17th Foot: Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Baxter to be Ensign, vice Moore. 18th Foot: To be Captains—Lieut. Sir W. Magregor, Bart., vice Collinson; Lieut. E. Jodrell, vice Stratford. 22nd Foot: T. Andrews to be Ensign, vice Wright. 25th Foot: Lieut. W. Woodgate to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell. 26th Foot: Ensign W. W. Turner to be Lieutenant, vice Postlethwaite; Gent. Cadet Sir G. F. R. Walker, Bart., to be Ensign, vice Turner. 31st Foot: R. Mackenzie to be Ensign, vice Sparrow. 33rd Foot: Gent. Cadet F. W. L'Estrange to be Ensign, vice Knollys; Assistant-Surg. Andrews to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bowly. 43rd Foot: Lieut. W. R. Herries to be Captain, vice Tryon; Ensign H. P. Dennis to be Lieutenant, vice Herries; F. G. Wilkinson, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Dennis. 49th Foot: To be Captains—Lieut. T. S. Reynolds to be Major, vice Stephens; Lieut. J. T. Grant to be Captain; Lieut. H. G. Rainey to be Captain, vice Meik. To be Lieutenants—Ensign C. Faunt, vice Gibbons; Ensign G. D. Prettejohn, vice Weir; Ensign J. G. Bolton, vice Grant; Ensign C. S. Glasbrook, vice Rainey. To be Ensigns—Sergeant-Major W. Porter, vice Faunt; Gent. Cadet H. F. Ponsanby, vice Prettejohn; Gent. Cadet L. Bellairs, vice Bolton. 62nd Foot: Capt. H. Astier to be Major, vice J. Kitson; Lieut. H. Jackson to be Captain, vice Astier; Lieut. G. Evans to be Captain, vice Buchanan. To be Lieutenants—Ensign Hillier, vice Scobell; Ensign Lambert, vice Gason; Ensign H. S. M. D. Fulton, vice Hillier; Ensign R. Douglas, vice Evans. To be Ensigns—Colour-Sergeant M. Kelly, vice Lambert; W. Inghall, vice Fulton; M. Bart, vice Douglas. 66th Foot: Lieut. J. H. Ross to be Lieut., vice Pratt. 89th Foot: Ensign G. A. F. Ruxton to be Lieutenant, vice Dillon; W. Duff to be Ensign, vice Ruxton. 90th Foot: W. Macle to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cowper. 92nd Foot: Lieut. E. B. Pratt to be Lieutenant, vice Ross. 95th Foot: Capt. W. H. Cockburn to be Captain, vice C. D. Allen; Lieut. J. R. Ford to be Captain, vice Cockburn; Ensign A. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Ford; A. T. Mosley to be Ensign, vice Taylor. 98th Foot: Capt. G. A. Gordon to be Captain, vice Darby. 99th Foot: Ensign C. E. Leigh to be Lieutenant, vice D. Beatty; Ensign F. W. R. Wright to be Ensign, vice Leigh.

West India Regiment: Ensign G. Webb to be Lieutenant, vice Moffatt; C. Q. Dick to be Ensign, vice Webb; T. J. Holmes to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Andrews. 3rd West India Regiment: W. R. Renwick to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieut. R. Mylius to be Captain, vice Dickson; Second Lieut. W. C. Vanderepar to be First Lieutenant, vice Mylius; Second Lieut. R. B. Staveley to be First Lieutenant, vice Vanderepar; F. Hill to be Second Lieutenant, vice Staveley.

Unattached.—Brevet-Major S. Tryon to be Major.

Brevet.—Capt. W. H. Cockburn to be Major in the Army.

The undermentioned Cadets, of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieutenants:—Col. Sir F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for field instruction in the art of sapping and mining;—G. W. Walker, E. Hemery, J. C. Anderson, C. E. D. Hill, C. V. Wilkinson, E. A. Ford.

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-Surg. G. A. Cowper, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Kelly.

Memorandum.—Major D'Arcey Wentworth has been allowed to retire from the Army with the sale of a majority, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—I. BLOOMFIELD, Thornton-street, Dockhead, wholesale-stationer.

BANKRUPTS.—W. J. B. STAUNTON, Bishopsgate-street, wine-merchant. S. PART, RIDGE, Peckham-road, City-road, licensed victualler. T. F. HARRIS, Great Portland-street, draper. G. COATES, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, apothecary. T. KIMPTON, High-street, Newington-butts, draper. J. FAWCETT, St. John-street, Middlesex, coach-builder. G. HARKELL, Sunderlandwick, Yorkshire, farmer. T. HOLT, Clitheroe, Lancashire, dealer in coal and sand. J. N. SARGENT, Nottingham, grocer and tea-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JANE CUTHBERTSON or HENDERSON and J. HENDERSON, Dundee, merchants. J. HILL, Broughty-ferry, Dundee, commission agent and merchant. A. HUTCHESON, Dundee, merchant and draper. J. RIDDELL, Aberdeen, treasurer to the Harbour Trustees of Aberdeen. W. and J. STEEL, Elie, Fifeshire ship-builders.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 30.—1st Life Guards: Capt. S. Mills to be Captain, vice the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald; Lieut. Lord C. P. P. Clinton to be Captain, vice Mills; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. F. P. Lovell to be Lieutenant, vice Lord C. Clinton. 5th Foot: Second Lieut. J. W. Colquhoun to be First Lieutenant, vice Place. 18th Foot: Lieut. G. F. Call to be Captain, vice Leventhorpe, who retires. To be Lieutenants: Ensign E. W. Sargent, vice Sir W. Macgregor; Ensign J. Elliott, vice Jodrell. To be Ensigns: Cadet R. H. Farrer, vice Sargent; W. B. Graham, vice Elliott. 36th Foot: Ensign E. W. Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice Bourdillon, who retires. 39th Foot: J. H. Biggs to be Ensign, vice purchase, vice Glasby. 54th Foot: Capt. W. W. Moore to be Major, vice purchase, vice Beete; Lieut. S. L. Smith to be Captain, vice Moore; Ensign J. C. H. Jones to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Smith; J. S. F. Fowke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jones. 55th Foot: Capt. J. C. Green to be Captain, vice Telford; Lieut. W. A. Conran to be Captain, by purchase, vice Green; Ensign G. Raban to be Lieutenant, vice Conran; C. E. Thornton to be Ensign, vice Raban. 58th Foot: Brevet-Col. C. King to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Frith; Major R. H. Wynyard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice King; Capt. C. Bridge to be Major, vice Wynyard; Lieut. R. Denny to be Captain, vice Bridge; Ensign M. L. Westrop to be Lieutenant, vice Frack; Ensign H. Stone to be Lieutenant, vice Denny; Gent. Cadet F. D. Middleton to be Ensign, vice Westrop; E. O. Barker to be Ensign, vice Stone. 59th Foot: Lieut. H. W. Cumming to be Captain, vice Mocker; Ensign C. T. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Cumming; M. P. Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Wilson. 87th Foot: W. H. Taylor to be Second Lieutenant, vice Godbold. 91st Foot: Lieut. J. C. Cahill to be Captain, vice Ouslow; Ensign C. Capel to be Lieutenant, vice Cahill.

2nd West India Regiment.—To be Lieutenants—Ensign L. P. Bouverie, Ensign J. C. M'Pherson, Ensign H. W. Dennis, Ensign C. C. Rookes, vice Howell. To be Ensigns—T. B. Tuitt, Gent., vice Rookes; J. M'Gour, Gent., vice Bouverie; R. A. Dagg, Gent., vice M'Pherson. To be Assistant Surgeon—Assist. Surg. J. Richardson, Staff, vice Hardie.

3rd West India Regiment.—To be Lieutenants—Ensign H. C. Watson, Ensign J. F. Birch. To be Ensigns—F. J. Cox, Gent., vice Watson; W. Rogers, Gent., vice Birch.

Ceylon Rifle Brigade.—Capt. J. Stewart to be Captain, vice C. H. Boddy.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Ensign C. B. Crause to be Lieutenant, vice Lewen, C. P. O'Connell, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Crause.

Unattached.—Lieut. J. Stewart to be Captain.

Hospital Staff.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Hardie, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Richardson.

Brevet.—Capt. J. C. Green to be Major in the Army.

Staff.—Lieut.-Col. A. S. H. Mountain to be Deputy Adjutant-General to her Majesty's Forces serving at Madras, vice Col. Fearon; Lieut. L. Cowell to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, vice J. Hope.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 27.—Corps of Royal Marines.—To be Second Lieutenants—Gentlemen Cadets H. Spratt, G. E. O. Jackson, F. A. P. Wood, E. P. Usher, G. B. Puddicombe, M. Spratt, and C. T. F. Onslow.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 30.—With reference to the Gazette of the 23rd inst., the undermentioned Naval Promotions have taken place, in consequence of the recent war in China:—Lieutenant to be Commander—T. F. Birch, Esq.

INSOLVENT.—J. CASSON, Liverpool, corn-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. WALTERS, Edinbridge, Kent, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. GOSDEN, Wilestree, New-road, victualler. G. J. NEWTON, Leicester-square, draper. W. M. SENIOR, St. Swinburn-lane, City, hardware man. B. H. THOROLD, Harrogate, Lincolnshire, dealer. J. BARNES, Jermyn-street, R. James's, lodging-house-keeper. W. HOAD, Wickham, Southampton, grocer. E. THOMPSON, East Grinstead, Sussex, corn-dealer. W. FOX, Gwersyllt, Denbigh, iron master. R. SMITH, Leeds, flour dealer. W. SMITH, Leeds, iron founder. J. JAMES, Cheltenham, wine merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Wardour Castle, in the county of Wilts, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Arundell, of a son.—At St. Nicholas Rectory, Worcester, the lady of the Rev. H. J. Stevenson, of daughter.—At Clonbrock Castle, Lady Clonbrock, of a son.—The lady of R. Eaton, Esq., M.P., of a son.—At Becca Hill, Yorkshire, the lady of Col. Markham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Dublin, Robert, son of the late R. Holmes, Esq., of Prospect, King's County, to Jane, daughter of W. Henn, Esq., Master in Chancery.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Coulson, Esq., of Hans-place, Sloane-street, to Catherine Dunlop, youngest daughter of Ralph Stevenson, Esq., of Sandon, county Stafford.—At Mount Vernon, Van Dieman's Land, Samuel Barrow, of Bothwell, Esq., son of Simon Barrow, of Landisdown-grove, Bath, Esq., to Margaret Louisa, daughter of Anthony Penn Kemp, of Mount Vernon, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Gironville, in his 72nd year, Colonel Lagarde, who was employed by Napoleon in negotiating the Concordat with the Pope.—At Castle-town, Strabane, Major John Senior, of Lisburne, aged 102, James Ferguson. He recollected the French landing at Carrickfergus, having volunteered in defence of his country.—At Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Captain R. Crawley Onslow, 91st Regiment, youngest son of Sir H. Onslow, Bart., aged 24.—In Queen-square, Garrett Kavanagh, Esq., aged 88.—At Edinburgh, Capt. L. Anderson.—William Petrie, Esq., Commissary-General to the Forces, aged 88.—Mrs. Hore, widow of Mr. E. Hore, St. Thomas, Devon, brewer, 97 years of age.—At Dover, James Hamilton, R.N., in the 29th year of his age.—At his seat, Studley Priory, near Oxford, in his 88th year, Sir Alexander Croke, D.C.L., one of the senior Benchers of the Inner Temple, and for many years Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in Nova Scotia.—Henrietta, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. Acton, and fourth daughter of Sir C. Watson, Bart., of Wrating Park, Cambridgeshire. At Wrating Park, of measles, after a few days' illness, aged six years, Hyde, the youngest son of the Rev. W. Acton.—At 23, Pulteney-street, Bath, Caroline, relict of the late Sir William Dick, Bart., in her 63rd year.—At Pisa, Thomas Hamilton, Esq., brother of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., of Edinburgh.

WEST BROMWICH.—An alarming fire broke out last week in the works of Bethell and Co., gas distillers, West Bromwich, by which the whole cisterns and offices were destroyed.—The fire at one period presented an awful appearance. About 7000 gallons of creosote and 2000 gallons of tar were consumed. The property is said to be wholly uninsured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An awful instance of sudden death occurred to Mr. Robins, a respectable wine-merchant of Brighton. Mr. Robins was engaged in his office on the Marine-parade, and complained of illness. He got into his gig and proceeded to his residence, in the west part of Brighton. On arriving at the door he was got out of the gig with some difficulty, and although several medical gentlemen were in immediate attendance, he expired in a few minutes.

MAIDSTONE.—DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON.—As some men were lately engaged digging earth in Messrs. Tassell and Co.'s brickfields, Thornhills, they were much surprised at finding the skeleton of a human body, supposed to be that of a female which had been buried in a hole at about six feet from the surface, also a clasp knife with the blade open, and a whetstone (which were probably the instruments used by some murderer) lying by its side. The field was formerly a hop garden, and no doubt the parties who put the body there little thought of its ever being moved, nor would it at the present time had it not been discovered that the earth was valuable for making bricks. It is evident, from the decayed state of the skeleton, that it must have been there for many years.

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LONDON IN 1842

TAKEN FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN.



NORTH VIEW



KEY TO COLOSSEUM PRINT.

NORTH VIEW.



KEY TO NORTH VIEW.

- 1.—York House—Residence of Duke of Sutherland
- 2.—Green Park
- 3.—Private Houses
- 4.—Club House
- 5.—Reform Club House
- 6.—Travellers' Club House
- 7.—Athenæum
- 8.—Waterloo Place

- 9.—Waterloo Club
- 10.—St. James's Church, Piccadilly
- 11.—Commencement of Quadrant
- 12.—Regent Street
- 13.—Carlton Chambers
- 14.—Waterloo Place
- 15.—Italian Opera
- 16.—United Service Club House
- 17.—Charlton Terrace

- 18.—National Gallery
 - 19.—St. Martin's Church, (the scaffolding up to repair damage done by lightning.)
 - 20.—Nelson Column
- The background shows the whole of Northern London, closed in by the eminences about Highbury.

- 1.—Carlton Mouse Terrace
- 2.—Northumberland House
- 3.—Waterloo Bridge
- 4.—Blackfriars' Bridge
- 5.—St. Paul's Cathedral
- 6.—The Monument
- 7.—The spot to which the new Suspension Bridge will extend from

KEY TO SOUTH VIEW.

- 8.—Hungerford Market, where the Bridge commences. The works are shown in progress.
- 9.—Banqueting House, Whitehall
- 10.—Horse Guards—Troops on Parade
- 11.—Westminster Bridge
- 12.—New Houses of Parliament, new building

- 13.—Westminster Hall
 - 14.—Westminster Abbey
 - 15.—St. James's Park
 - 17.—Buckingham Palace
 - 18.—Carlton House Terrace
- The background displays Lambeth, Vauxhall and Southwark; the view closed in by the graceful outline of the Surrey Hills.



SOUTH VIEW

LONDON AND THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

THE great task we assumed is at length finished, and with feelings of mingled pleasure and exultation we present to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the Colosseum Print—As a work of art it is altogether unrivalled by anything heretofore produced by this mode of Engraving, and calculated to excite in all who behold it feelings of surprise at the magnitude of its proportions—interest in the novelty of the aspect in which the Great City is exhibited—and wonder and national pride upon contemplation of the great extent, the bold stateliness, the architectural glories—and the myriad of houses which evidence the mercantile wealth and political greatness—of London in 1842. Here we give the Queen of Cities as she now is, without exaggeration, or flattery. The perfect likeness cannot be disputed, for the Sun never flatters, and that great luminary, through the medium of the Daguerreotype, is our artist in this instance. Here are delineated her churches, her warehouses, her mansions—the stately streets of the West-end, and the densely packed houses of the city—the hundred spires, domes, and bell-towers of places devoted to worship—the palaces of the Queen and the nobility, and the prisons of the debtor and the felon—the broad proportions and high roofs of her theatres—her ample squares, sweeping crescents, and well-kept parks—her bridges, spanning with ample stretch the noble river where far down floats that forest of masts to tell the history of Britain's far-spread commerce,—gathering to her the products of all climes, and garnering for her benefit the choicest productions of the globe. Here are these great features placed before the eye at one glance, as perfectly, truly, and completely, as if the gazer had the flight of an eagle and could pause over the mighty congregation of buildings which forms the modern Babylon.

In thus heralding the successful result of our labours,

and in congratulating alike our readers and ourselves upon the full performance of all promises, it may be well to state a few facts in connection with the Colosseum Print, showing the process by which this pictorial giant has been produced. The first step was to obtain permission of free access to the York Column and leave to fix the necessary apparatus for taking the Daguerreotype view. This obtained, M. Claudet made the necessary arrangements and Daguerre's discovery enabled him to obtain upon silver plates an exact fac-simile of the view from that eminence. This being done, another task presented itself. The picture was not one complete whole, as it now appears upon the paper, but was divided upon a very great number of small silver plates. These had to be copied, and arranged each in its exact position,—any small deficiencies being filled in from nature. This labour required a talented artist, and occupied at the top of the column during many days, the pencil of Mr. H. Anelay. At length completed; the next process was to have it drawn upon wood and engraved. And here it is necessary to acquaint the reader with another difficulty, boldly met and completely overcome. The wood used by engravers is box,—no other being sufficiently hard without brittleness. That grown in this country is too small for the purpose, and Turkey is resorted to for a supply. Although the finest in the world, the Turkish wood is seldom more than six or seven inches in diameter, and is cut in slices (so to speak), across the grain—that mode alone affording a surface fit for the graver. Thus the best and largest wood does not afford a square block of more than four or five inches each way; and it becomes necessary to join blocks together when a larger surface is required. This process is often employed on a small scale, but the Colosseum Print required upwards of sixty distinct blocks, to be consolidated into one perfect surface, without line, speck or flaw. This was done by Mr. Wells, of Lambeth, and the next point was to make the

drawing upon the wood, a task performed by Mr. Sargeant, a gentleman deservedly celebrated as a draughtsman. Now came the engraving; the superintendence of which was entrusted to Mr. E. Landells, and was by him completed, with the assistance of eighteen other engravers, all eminent in their particular departments; one for instance engraving buildings, another foliage, a third tints, and so on. It required two months of incessant labour, the work never stopping night or day. But for the size of the work it would now have been ready for the printer; its enormous proportions, however, forbade the experiment of placing it upon the printing machine, where the combined influences of moisture coming from the wet paper, and heat from the engine which drives the steam press, would have rendered it liable to warp or split before the great number required could be worked off. To electotype it was the first intention, but that was found too slow a process, as, when the metallic deposit is hastened beyond a given point, the result is a rotten or imperfect plate: stereotyping was therefore resorted to, and to Messrs. Knight and Hawkes was entrusted this step in the rapidly advancing progress of the Colosseum Print. The plates mounted upon blocks, then passed the final inspection and retouchings of the artists, and reached their ultimate destination—the steam press.

If any one of our many thousand readers has felt impatience for the earlier appearance of the Print, we are quite sure that when he learns the tedious processes necessary, each to be carefully completed for ensuring the perfection, of the whole—when he considers the novelty of the design, and the success of the execution,—he will at once admit the magnitude of the work as an all-sufficient excuse for any slight delay.

Having said thus much upon the mode of production of the Print, let us turn once more to the subject it portrays—London, mighty London!

in giving some idea of the immense scale upon which all that relates to London must be considered before a correct knowledge of its state can be arrived at?

The present aspect of London is given in the Colosseum Print, and in order that those less familiar with the chief buildings represented may trace them out, we give two keys

of reference, thus avoiding those figures which would have lessened the beauty and value of the engraving as a work of art. To those indices of reference, we direct the attention of



VIEW OF OLD LONDON, LOOKING EASTWARD FROM THE STRAND.

such as require them, and after the modern Babylon has been scanned well over, and the thousand reflections have been indulged in which must ever arise from a consideration of the riches, the poverty, the sufferings, the crime enclosed within its compass—what better or more interesting illustration can be afforded than we may gather from a volume now lying upon our table for review. It is entitled "LONDON," and contains matter both curious and pictorial, likely to excite interest as giving glimpses of the long by-gone aspects of the great city, whose present portraiture now accompanies our pages.

In noticing the illustrations of "London," offered to the public by Mr. Knight, we regret that space forbids that amount of amplification or extract which our own inclination, or the graphic style of his volumes would otherwise prompt. He has a mind and feelings well fitted to deal with the subject, that being, as he justly, though glowingly declares, subject "the largest city in the world,—whose inhabitants are in intercourse, commercial, political, or religious, with almost the whole human race;—which has been the scene of the most stirring events of history,—which has been a city of progress from its first foundation,—which has sent forth its literature through four centuries to the uttermost ends of the earth,—and which is full, therefore, not only of material monuments of the past, but of the more abiding memorials which exist in imperishable books." Then reverting to those places which history or literature has invested with interest, "If the *Tabard Inn* at Southwark is now but a waggoner's yard, with its accompanying liquor-shop and tap-room, we have Chaucer's immortal picture of 'that hostelry,' and its guests—

'Well nine-and-twenty in a compaignie
Of sundry folk;—

and he will tell us

'The chambres and the stables weren wide.'

If *East Cheap* has lost all its ancient characteristics in the improvements of London Bridge, *Lydgate* will show us that there

'Pewter pots they clattered on a heap;
There was harp, pipe, and minstrelsy.'

If *Finsbury* and *Islington* are covered with interminable rows of houses, Ben Jonson shall call to mind 'the archers of Finsbury, or the citizens that come a-ducking to Islington ponds.' If *Spring Garden* be no longer green, Garrard, the gossiping correspondent of the great Lord Strafford, shall inform us of its 'Bowling,' its 'Ordinary of six shillings a-meal, continual bibbing and drinking wine all day long under the trees, and two or three quarrels every week.' If the *Devil Tavern* with its Apollo Club, has perished, Squire Western's favorite song of 'Old Sir Simon the King,' shall bring back the memory of Simon Wadloe, its landlord, with Jonson's verses over the door of the Apollo Room. If the *River Fleet* no longer runs across Holborn, Pope shall recall that polluted stream,—

'Than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood.'

If the glories of White's, and Wills, and the Grecian and the St. James's have passed away, in the fall of Coffeehouses and the rise of Clubs,—if the stranger can no longer expect to walk without obstruction into a common room, where wit is as current as tea and muffins, and a Dryden stands by the fire with a young Pope gazing upon him,—he may yet live in the social life of the days of Anne, and people the solitary Coffeehouses with imaginary Swifts, and Addisons, and Steeles. Such, and so various, are the 'literary memorials' of London, and these literary memorials are, in truth, amongst her best antiquities. As a city of progress, her material remains of the past are com-

* "LONDON." Edited by Charles Knight. 3 vols., royal 8vo. London: C. Knight and Co.

paratively few; but the mightiest of the earth—those who have made our language immortal and universal—have dwelt within her walls, and their records have outlived brick and stone." Yet have we of those old times some striking memorials in the sketches still existing of London in her earlier days; and what could offer a more startling contrast to her present condition, or more convincing proof of her great increase, than the accompanying drawing from Mr. Knight's first volume, which gives a view of Old London, looking eastward from the Strand. On

"In the annals of the metropolis, at least, if not of the kingdom, London-bridge has been one of the most famous of our public monuments for not much short of a thousand years. The Thames at London is now crossed by no fewer than six magnificent bridges; but it is not yet quite a century ago since London-bridge afforded the only passage from the one bank of the river to the other, and the only entrance into the town from the south, as it had done for eight centuries previous. Whoever, therefore, went out or came in, to or from the wealthiest, the most populous, and in every sense the most important parts of the country, or to or from almost any one of the ports of communication with other countries, passed, from the days of the Saxons to near the end of the reign of George II., either over this great thoroughfare or under it. There it stood, looking down upon the ever-flowing river, and coursed itself by almost as unrelenting a living tide, of the multitudes of one generation pursuing those of another, amid "the masques and mummeries and triumphs" wherewith each successively sought to gild its mortality. But the bridge itself also underwent various transformations in this long course of ages.

"In a patent roll of the 9th year of Edward I., A.D. 1200, mention is made of "innumerable people dwelling upon" the bridge; and as this was only about seventy years after it had been finished, it seems most probable that there were some houses upon it from the first. In course of time it became a continued street built on both sides, with the exception of only three openings at unequal distances, from which there was a view of the river in each direction. Besides the private houses, however, there were some other erections which might be considered as forming properly a part of the bridge. Of these the most famous was the chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, which stood upon the east side of the street, over the tenth or central pier, which on that account was carried a long way farther out towards the east than the other piers. This chapel continued to be used for divine worship down to the Reformation. Between the chapel and the Southwark end of the bridge, one of the arches, or junctions of the piers (the eleventh from the Southwark end), was formed by a drawbridge; and at the north end of this opening was a tower, which Stow tells us was begun to be built as it stood in his time in the year 1426. But probably a similar building had stood there from the first erection of the bridge. On the top of the front of this tower the heads of persons executed for high treason used to be stuck, till it was replaced in the latter part of the sixteenth century by a very singular edifice of wood, called Nonsuch House, which is said to have been constructed in Holland, and brought over in pieces, when it was set up here without the assistance of either mortar or iron, only wooden pegs being used to hold it together. It extended across the bridge by means of an archway, and was a very gay and fantastic structure, elaborately carved both on its principal front towards Southwark, and on its east and west gables, which protruded a considerable way beyond the line of the bridge, while the square towers at each of its four corners, crowned by short domes, or Kremlin spires, and their gilded vanes, were seen from all directions ascending above all the surrounding buildings. When the old tower which had occupied this site was

the left foreground is the entrance to Covent Garden; on the right the rookery of Durham House; onward the Palace of the Savoy; the Strand Inn; the Temple; to Blackfriars; Castle Baynard; Old St. Paul's, London Bridge. On the Surrey side, St. Mary Overies; Bishop of Winchester's Palace, &c.

How strangely things have altered since that time the Colosseum Print will show.—Changes equally great have taken place in London Bridge. See what it once was, and compare it with the bridges which now span Father Thames.



OLD LONDON BRIDGE, 1660.

taken down in 1577, the exposed heads were removed to the tower over the gate at the Southwark end, or the foot of the bridge, as it was commonly called; and that gate now received the name of Traitor's Gate. The tower here was also rebuilt about the same time, and with its four circular turrets, connected by curtains and surmounted by battlements, all likewise carved in wood, formed another conspicuous and imposing ornament of this great highway reared on the bosom of the Thames."

Leaving Old London Bridge, let us go westward, and see what St. James's Park looked like in the time of Charles II., contrasting it with the park of our day, as displayed in the foreground of the Colosseum Print.

All the representations of the park in this reign give us the long rows of young elms, surrounded by palings.

"We are able, from various sources, plans, engravings, and incidental notices in books, to form a tolerably accurate notion of the aspect which the Park assumed in the course of these operations. At the end nearest Whitehall, was a line of buildings occupying nearly the site of the present range of Government offices. Wallingford House stood on the site of the Admiralty; the old Horse Guards, the Tennis-yard, Cock-pit, and other appendages of Whitehall, on the sites of the present Horse Guards, Treasury, and offices of the Secretaries of State. The buildings then occupied by the Admiralty stood where the gate entering from Great George-street now is. From Wallingford House towards Pall Mall were the Spring Gardens, opening as we have seen into the Park."

St. James's Palace may not unaptly find place here, and afford another opportunity of contrasting things past and present.

Not far from St. James's, we have Whitehall; of which "London" affords us a view, as it appeared before the fire which destroyed it.

This old palace was the residence of Cromwell and his family, and subsequently the scene of the dissipation of Charles II. The choir of the chapel royal was celebrated for its music, and produced, amongst other composers, Henry Purcell. Evelyn, speaking of Whitehall, just before its destruction, says:—"I can never forget the inexpressible luxury and profaneness, gaming and all dissoluteness, and, as it were, total forgetfulness of God (it being Sunday evening), which this day se'nnight I was witness of; the King sitting and toying with his concubines, Portsmouth, Cleaveland, and Mazarine, &c.; a

French boy singing love songs in that glorious gallery, whilst about twenty of the great courtiers and other dissolute persons were at basset round a large table, a bank of at least £2000 in gold before them; upon which two gentlemen who were with me made reflections with astonishment. Six days after all was in the dust."

Few places are richer in historical associations than Westminster, and still fewer portions of the metropolis have preserved to themselves uninjured their ancient monuments. The great fire destroyed the cathedral of London, together with the

majority of relics which time had spared to the city; and thus in the heart of London we have few buildings of an earlier date than 1666; while of those left to us none are of very great importance. At the extreme east, however, we still find the Tower raising its battlements amid the altered aspects of the city over which it once reigned paramount; and at the west we have Westminster Abbey, and the Hall of Rufus, to bear evidence to the magnificence with which our earlier ancestors could conceive and create. Even here, however, the destroyer, fire, had almost succeeded in making another blank, and the chapel of St.



ST. JAMES'S PARK, IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.



ST. JAMES'S PALACE, FROM A PAINTING BY HOLLAR.

Stephen's has now to be spoken of as a place that has been. Mr. Knight's volumes contain a paper upon the House of Commons, where for three centuries previously to its destruction in 1834, the knights and burgesses in parliament assembled, were wont to deliberate. The site of St. Stephen's is henceforth to boast a more extensive structure, and our space may be well occupied

by a sketch of the Houses of Parliament from the river, in the time of Charles II. The stirring events of which those old buildings were the scene, are now matters of history; not the least remarkable being the memorable struggles in which Cromwell and the Parliament, and Charles I., were actors.

The building which here appears most prominent, standing

upon the verge of the stream, is St. Stephen's chapel, erected, as all readers know, by King Stephen, and dedicated to a saint of his own name. Turn we, however, to another sketch.

"Let us imagine ourselves following some foreign visitor from the City to Westminster a century ago. As soon as he turned the corner at Charing Cross he entered a narrow street occupying th



WESTMINSTER, ABOUT 1660.



WHITEHALL, AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE FIRE OF 1691.

right side only of the space now forming Whitehall and Parliament-street, and which, nowhere very broad, measured in some parts scarce eighteen feet. Continuing his route between the walls of Whitehall on the left and the Park on the right, near the Horse Guards he stopped to admire the stately proportions of the Banqueting House, almost the only part of the famous Palace which the fire of 1697 had left entire; or to take a last look of Holbein's beautiful gate, which he would hear was likely before long to be removed—the one loss among all the buildings and places to be swept away. Thinking of this gate, he would care little for the absence of the other, also belonging to Whitehall, which had stood but a few years before at the corner of King-street and Downing-street, and over which Henry VIII. had been accustomed to pass from the chambers of the Palace to regale himself with the pleasures of his tennis-court, his bowling-green, his cock-pit, or his tilt-yard, or merely with a simple walk in the Park. As the stranger passed along King-street (presenting here and there to this day the same aspect as of old) he had reason to be thankful if he got safely through without injury to person or apparel from the confused throng of

pedestrians, horsemen, carts, and coaches jammed together in that narrow space; still more fortunate was he if some occasion of public ceremony, such as the King going to open parliament, had not drawn him thither. It makes one's sides ache to think of being borne along with such a procession through such a place. Forgetting for a moment the disagreeables of the way and astonishment they bred in him, he would find the neighbourhood an interesting one. Near the end of King-street (which then extended to some little distance on the other side of the present Great George-street, which was not yet in existence) he beheld the place rejoicing in the name of Thieving-lane, through which felons had been formerly conducted (somewhat circuitously, in order to avoid touching the Sanctuary of the Abbey, where they must have been freed) to the Gate-house or Prison of the Abbot of Westminster, standing just by the beginning of Tothill-street; and close by was the famous Sanctuary itself, occupying the space where now stands the Sessions House. From King-street the road to the Abbey and the houses of Parliament diverged to the left towards the Thames; but then, again turning to the right, passed between the New Palace Yard and the

old decaying houses which stood on that pleasant green sward we now see opposite the former, with the statue of Canning conspicuous in front. This part was called St. Margaret's-lane, and a lane truly it was, hemmed in closely by the old 'Fish-yard' and by parts of the ancient palace of Westminster, where, among other curiosities about shortly to disappear, our visitor would see two old prisons of the regal habitation, known respectively as Heaven and Purgatory, in the last of which 'was preserved the ducking stool which was employed by the burgesses of Westminster for the punishment of seelds.' The different buildings we have mentioned rendered St. Margaret's-lane so narrow that it has been thought worthy of note that palisades became absolutely necessary between the footpath and the roadway for the safety of passengers. And when—strange contrast of magnificence and meanness!—the royal vehicle with its eight gorgeously caparisoned horses floundered along this miserable road, it had, after setting down the king at the entrance to the House of Lords, to drive into the court-yard of Lindsey or Abingdon House, then standing at the west corner of Dirty-lane (now Abingdon-street), in order to be able to turn. Wherever the visitor



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT FROM THE RIVER, IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.

looked it was the same. The beautiful architecture of Henry VII.'s Chapel required an effort in order to get to see it; and Westminster Hall was in a still worse condition, some of the niches of the lower part of its front being hidden behind public-houses and coffee-houses, which were propped up by it, and which but for its support would have spared all trouble of taking down.

"The two public-houses which concealed some portion of the Hall were only removed in the beginning of the present century, when the fragments of eight figures, in niches of exquisite workmanship, were discovered."

Turning eastward, we may pause awhile over a building of which now little beyond the name is left. A narrow street run-

ning from the Strand to the river bank still bears the name of a sumptuous palace once standing there.

"The founder of the Savoy was Peter de Savoy. This Peter, coming over to England on a visit to his niece, was created Earl of Savoy and Richmond, and solemnly knighted in Westminster Abbey. (For continuation see page 552.)



ANCIENT PALACE OF THE SAVOY.

TWELFTH-DAY,

In the times of chivalry, was observed at the court of England by grand entertainments and tournaments. The justings were continued till a period little favourable to such sports.

In the reign of James I., when his son prince Henry was in the 16th year of his age, and therefore arrived to the period for claiming the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall, it was granted to him by the king and the high court of parliament, and the 4th of June following appointed for his investiture: "the Christmas before which," sir Charles Cornwallis says, "his highness, not only for his own recreation, but also that the world might know what a brave prince they were likely to enjoy, under the name of Meliades, lord of the isles, (an ancient title due to the first-borne of Scotland,) did, in his name, by some appointed for the same purpose, strangely attired, accompanied with drummes and trumpets, in the presence, before the king and queene, and in the presence of the whole court, deliver a challenge to all knights of Great Brittain." The challenge was to this effect, "That Meliades, their noble master, burning with an earnest desire to trie the valour of his young yeates in foraigne countryes, and to know where vertue triumphed most, had sent them abroad to espy the same, who, after their long travailes in all countryes, and returne," had nowhere discovered it, "save in the fortunate isle of Great Brittain: which ministring matter of exceeding joy to their young Meliades, who (as they said) could lineally derive his pedigree from the famous knights of this isle, was the cause that he had now sent to present the first fruits of his chivalrie at his majesties' feete; then after returning with a short speech to her majestie, next to the earles, lords, and knights, excusing their lord in this their so sudden and short warning, and lastly, to the ladies, they, after humble delivery of their chartle concerning time, place, conditions, number of weapons and assailants, tooke their leave, departing solemnly as they entered."

Then preparations began to be made for this great fight, and each was happy who found himself admitted for a defendant, much more an assailant. "At last to encounter his highness, six assailants, and fifty-eight defendants, consisting of earles, barons, knights, and esquires, were appointed and chosen; eight defendants to one assailant, every assailant being to fight by turnes eight severall times fighting, two every time with push and pike of sword, twelve strokes at a time; after which, the barre for separation was to be let downe until a fresh onset." The summons ran in these words:

"To our verie loving good freind sir Gilbert Houghton, knight, geave theis with speed:

"After our hartie commendacions unto you. The prince, his highness, hath commanded us to signifie to you that whereas he doth intend to make a challenge in his owne person at the Barriers, with sixe other assistants, to bee performed some tyme this Christmas; and that he hath made choice of you for one of the defendants (whereof wee have commandement to give you knowledge), that theruppon you may so repaire hither to prepare yourselfe, as you may bee fit to attend him. Hereunto expecting your speedie answer wee rest, from Whitehall this 25th of December, 1609. Your very loving freindes,

Notingham. | T. Suffolke. | E. Worcester."

On New-year's Day, 1610, or the day after, the prince's challenge was proclaimed at court, and "his highness, in his own lodging, in the Christmas, did feaste the earles, barons, and knights, assailants and defendants, untill the great Twelfth appointed night, on which this great fight was to be performed."

On the 6th of January, in the evening, "the barriers" were held at the palace of Whitehall, in the presence of the king and queen, the ambassadors of Spain and Venice, and the peers and ladies of the land, with a multitude of others assembled in the banquetting-house: at the upper end whereof was the king's chair of state, and on the right hand a sumptuous pavilion for the prince and his associates, from whence, "with great bravery and ingenious devices, they descended into the middell of the roome, and there the prince performed his first feat of armes, that is to say, at *Barriers*, against all comers, being assisted onlie with six others, viz. the duke of Lenox, the earle of Arundell, the earle of Southampton, the lord Hay, sir Thomas Somerset, and sir Richard Preston, who was shortly after created lord Dingwell."

To answer these challengers came fifty-six earles, barons, knights, and esquires. They were at the lower end of the roome, where was erected "a very delicat and pleasant place, where in privat manner they and their traine remained, which was so very great that no man imagined that the place could have concealed halfe so many." From thence they issued, in comely order, to the middell of the roome, where sate the king and the queene, and the court, "to behold the barriers, with the several shewes and devices of each combatant." Every challenger fought with eight several defendants two several combats at two several weapons, viz. at push of pike, and with single sword. "The prince performed this challenge with wonderous skill and courage, to the great joy and admiration of the beholders," he "not being full sixteen yeeres of age untill the 19th of February." These feats, and other "triumphant shewes," began before ten o'clock at night, and continued until three o'clock the next morning, "being Sondag." The speeches at "the barriers" were written by Ben Jonson. The next day (Sunday) the prince rode in great pomp to convoy the king to St. James', whither he had invited him and all the court to supper, whereof the queen alone was absent; and then the prince bestowed prizes to the three combatants best deserving; namely, the earl of Montgomery, sir Thomas Darcy (son to lord Darcy) and sir Robert Gourdon. In this way the court spent Twelfth-night in 1610.

On TWELFTH-NIGHT, 1753, George II. played at hazard for the benefit of the groom-porter. All the royal family who played were winners, particularly the duke of York, who won £8000. The most considerable losers were the duke of Grafton, the marquis of Hartington, the earl of Holderness, earl of Ashburnham, and the earl of Hertford. The prince of Wales (father of George III.) with prince Edward and a select company, danced in the little drawing-room till eleven o'clock, and then withdrew.

OLD CHRISTMAS-DAY.—According to the alteration of the style, old Christmas-day falls on Twelfth-day, and in distant parts is even kept in our time as the festival of the nativity. In 1753, Old Christmas-day was observed in the neighbourhood of Worcester by the *Anti-Gregorians*, full as sociably, if not so religiously, as formerly. In several villages, the parishioners strongly insisted upon having an *Old-style* nativity sermon, as they term it, that their ministers could not well avoid preaching to them: and, at some towns, where the markets are held on Friday, not a butter basket, nor even a goose, was to be seen in the market-place the whole day.—*None's "Every-day Book."*

TWELFTH NIGHT CHARACTERS.



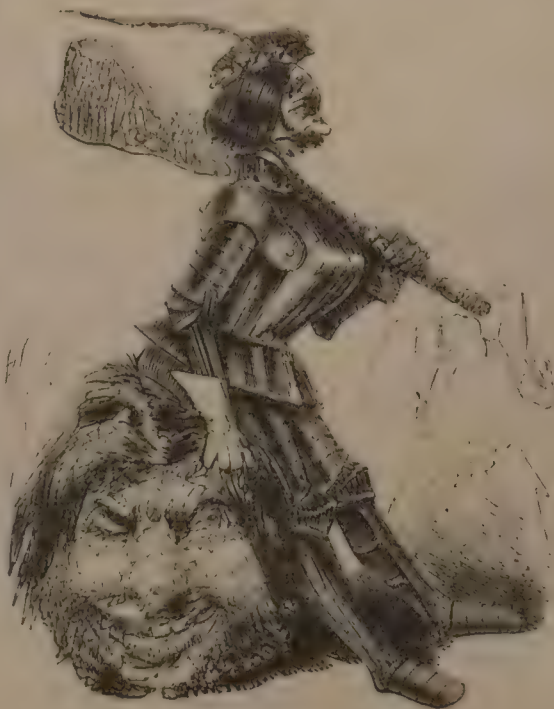
THE QUEEN.

At the Star and Garter, cook was I
Of the round twelfth-cake and the rich mince-pie:
Old Christmas crowned me very soon arter,
And now I am Queen with a Star and Garter!



THE KING'S FOOL.

I am a most accredited fool,
Joking by science, and jesting by rule;
But my lord and lady, who there you see,
Are very much greater fools than me!



SIR KILL-'EM-AND-EAT-'EM.

"Kill 'em and eat 'em's" the motto—my face
In its beauty reads to the whole human race;
With my big club I knock them down like skittles,
Then bowl off their heads and consume 'em for wittles!



THE KING.

"I am monarch of all I survey,"—that's a cake;
"My right there is none to dispute,"—no mistake!
My sweetneat subjects were gathered around;
I said but the word, and *tout sweet* I was crowned!



MISS PASSE VERJUICE.

I am a spinster of high degree,
Virgin Verjuice they nickname me;
And they bid me not *stew*, as they carry their noise on,
Because, in a stew, they say verjuice is poison!



DOCTOR LANCE'EM.

"Kill 'em and eat 'em" says "*fee, fo fun*,"
With a threatening phiz, which I designate "*hum-Bug*."
—*Fo* and *fun* are abridged by me,—
My patients die easily under the *fee*.

TWELFTH NIGHT CHARACTERS.



LORD BOWATALL.

My Grandmother told me, one Saturday night,
"You never lose nothing by being polite;"
Then I made her a bow, and she gave me a kiss,
So I've never stopped bowing from that day to this.



LORD OF MISRULE.

The Lord of Misrule!—in the midst of your sports,
I'm one of the sort to put all out of sorts;
I'll swallow you whole when you're all most risible,
And afterwards bring up the party invisible!



HONEST PLUM PUDDING.

Because I'm a simple plum-pudding, I see
You are making a current joke of me;
For my ruin you send me to pot in your fun,
And eat me as soon as I'm thoroughly done!



LADY SMILINGTON.

I always smile with a leer in my eye,
Whether my friends grow pretty or die;
Whether they eat or whether they drink,
I always smile and I always wink!



MISS MISTLETOE.

I am Miss Mistletoe—ha! what now!
Do you come and kiss me under the bough!
If thus my lips of their dew you chuzzle,
Why Miss Mistletoe on her toe must mizzle!



NIBBLE'EM, THE DRAGON.

Sir Nibble'em, oh! with his ale so hot!
He drinks it gingered and swallows the pot;
With his inside filled with a pewter flagon,
Oh, what a life must Sir Nibble'em drag on!

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

At the annual meeting of the directors forming the committee of the London Fire Establishment Mr. Braidwood made his report of the conflagrations that have occurred during the past year 1842, in and around the metropolis. The report, which is rather voluminous, commences by stating that fires were on the increase in London, the number of last year exceeding by 73 over those of the preceding twelvemonth, and 213 over the average of the last nine years, though happily not so extensive in magnitude. The following are the number of fires that have taken place since the fire brigade was formed in the year 1833, together with the number of houses totally destroyed, those seriously and slightly damaged:—In 1833 there was 453, destroying 31 houses totally, and damaging 427 other buildings; 1834, 462 fires; houses burned down 20, and 454 injured. In 1835, 471 fires, 31 houses burned down, and 410 damaged seriously and slightly. In 1836, 564 fires, 33 houses totally destroyed, and 531 more or less damaged. In 1837, 501 fires, 22 houses consumed, and 479 damaged. In 1838, 563 fires, 33 houses destroyed, and 535 injured. In 1839, 584 fires, 17 houses consumed, and 567 damaged. In 1840, 681 fires, 26 houses burned down, and 655 damaged. In 1841, 696 fires, 24 houses totally consumed, 672 injured; and last year, 1842, 769 fires, 24 houses destroyed, and 743 more or less injured. From the report it appears the chief number of the fires takes place in private and lodging houses, and carpenters' workshops. Public houses and drapers' shops follow next. Upwards of 20 persons have lost their lives at fires in the course of the year.

CHINESE PUNISHMENTS.

Dr. McPherson has just published an account of his visit to China in the present expedition. We learn that one of their methods of detaining their prisoners is the excess of cruelty. When Captain Anstruther was caught, they hammered his knees just over the knee-cap with a large bamboo, to prevent any possibility of escape; and then, having been marched to Ningpoo, he says, "I was now sent to gaol, and forced into a cage one yard long, one yard high, and two feet wide. In this cage heavy irons were placed on my hands and feet, an iron ring attached to the roof, the cage was put round my neck, to which my handcuffs were also locked. At night a chain was also locked to my leg-irons, and the gaoler, with a light, slept close to me. These irons weighed, I suppose, about eighteen pounds, and were worn by me for four weeks." Mrs. Noble, too, after being dragged about with an immense chain round her neck, to be gazed at by the crowd, and when all appeared satisfied, found a place in a similar cage. "A long bamboo was passed through the middle of the cage, at either end of which a man was placed. For two days and nights was she carried about in this cage, nor was she permitted to get out on any account whatever." The cruelty of the mob was exemplified on another occasion, when some mandarins having fallen into their hands: "the chief they boiled alive in oil, and the five others, bound hand and foot, were chained in a boat, and, drifting out to sea with the tide, suffered a fearful and awful death." At Amoy some confirmation was given to the report that the natives kill their female offspring, to prevent the encumbrance of their education, for not far from the foundling-house, "in a tank covered with weed, a number of new-born babes were found sewed up in mats." These apparently had been drowned.

BEGINNING OF THE YEAR IN VARIOUS NATIONS.

The Chaldeans and Egyptians' years were dated from the autumnal equinox. The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year. The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle of Aquarius. The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January. The Turks and Arabs date the year from the 16th of July. Dremischid, Genshid, or King of Persia, observed, on the day of his public entry into Persepolis, that the sun entered into Aries; and in commemoration of this fortunate event he ordained the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox. The Brachmans begin their year with the new moon in April. The Mexicans begin it in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days each; the last five days are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor even any service at the temples. The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of their year, which commences on the 26th of August. The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of the new moon at the vernal equinox. The Mahomedans begin their year the minute in which the sun enters Aries. The Venetians, Florentines, and the Pisans in Italy, began the year at the vernal equinox. The French year, during the reign of the Merovingian race, began on the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was the first day of March. Under the Carolingians it began on Christmas-day, and under the Capetians on Easter-day. The ecclesiastical year begins on the first Sunday in Advent. Charles IX. appointed, in 1564, that for the future the civil year should commence on the first of January. The Julian calendar, which was so called from Julius Cæsar, and is the old account of the year, was reformed by Pope Gregory, in 1582, which plan was suggested by Lewis Lilio, a Calabrian astronomer. The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700. The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March; and the method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style A. D. 1752; after which our year commenced on the first of January.

MAGNETISM IN CHINA.

We learn from a work ("La Chine et les Chinois") recently published in Paris by M. A. Borget, that magnetism is understood in the celestial empire, and turned to good account, being practised by the barbers of Canton. "I observed," says M. Borget, "that the greater part of the patients slept while they were being shaved, and I could not account for this singularity. But one morning I observed a man seat himself on a stool a little apart from the rest. I began my task of sketching, when the barber, instead of commencing his operations, placed himself before his customer, and, first of all, took hold of his hands, then passed his own several times over the shoulders and before the face of the sitter, who shortly fell into a state of quiet drowsiness, if he did not actually go to sleep. He then moved his customer's head about in every direction he pleased, to facilitate the operation of shaving. When he had finished he shook the sleeper gently and awoke him. I frequently saw the same thing practised afterwards."

The old age of Mrs. Inchbald, was one of melancholy seclusion and bereavement. She thus describes an interview with Madame de Stael:—

"I admired Madame de Stael much; she talked to me the whole time; so did Miss Edgworth, whenever I met her in company. These authoresses suppose me dead, and seem to pay a tribute to my memory; but with Madame de Stael it seemed no passing compliment; she was inquisitive as well as attentive, and entreated me to tell her why I shunned society. 'Because,' I replied, 'I dread the loneliness that will follow.'—'What! will you feel your solitude more when you return from this country, than you did before you came hither?'—'Yes.'—'I should think it would elevate your spirit: why will you feel your loneliness more?'—'Because I have no one to tell that I have seen you; no one to describe your presents; no one to whom I can repeat the many encomiums you have passed on my 'Simple Story;' no one to enjoy any of your praises but myself.'—'Ah! ah! you have no children;' and she turned to an elegant young woman, her daughter, with pathetic tenderness. She then so forcibly depicted a mother's joys, that she sent me home more melancholy at the comparison of our situations in life, than could have arisen from the consequences of riches or poverty."

"Two days afterwards, Mrs. Inchbald called by appointment on Madame de Stael, and was told she was ill!—Her only son had just been killed in a duel."—*Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England.*

A BISHOP AFTER SIR PETER'S HEART.

Serlo, a Norman bishop, acquired great honour by a sermon which he preached before Henry I., in 1104, against long and curled hair, with which the king and all his courtiers were so much affected, that they consented to resign their flowing ringlets, of which they had been so vain. The prudent prelate gave them no time to change their minds, but immediately pulled a pair of shears out of his sleeve and performed the operation with his own hand.



THE CITY OF THE WORLD!

SONG,—WORDS BY BAILEY.

MUSIC BY E. J. LODER.

Allegro moderato, ma con spirito.

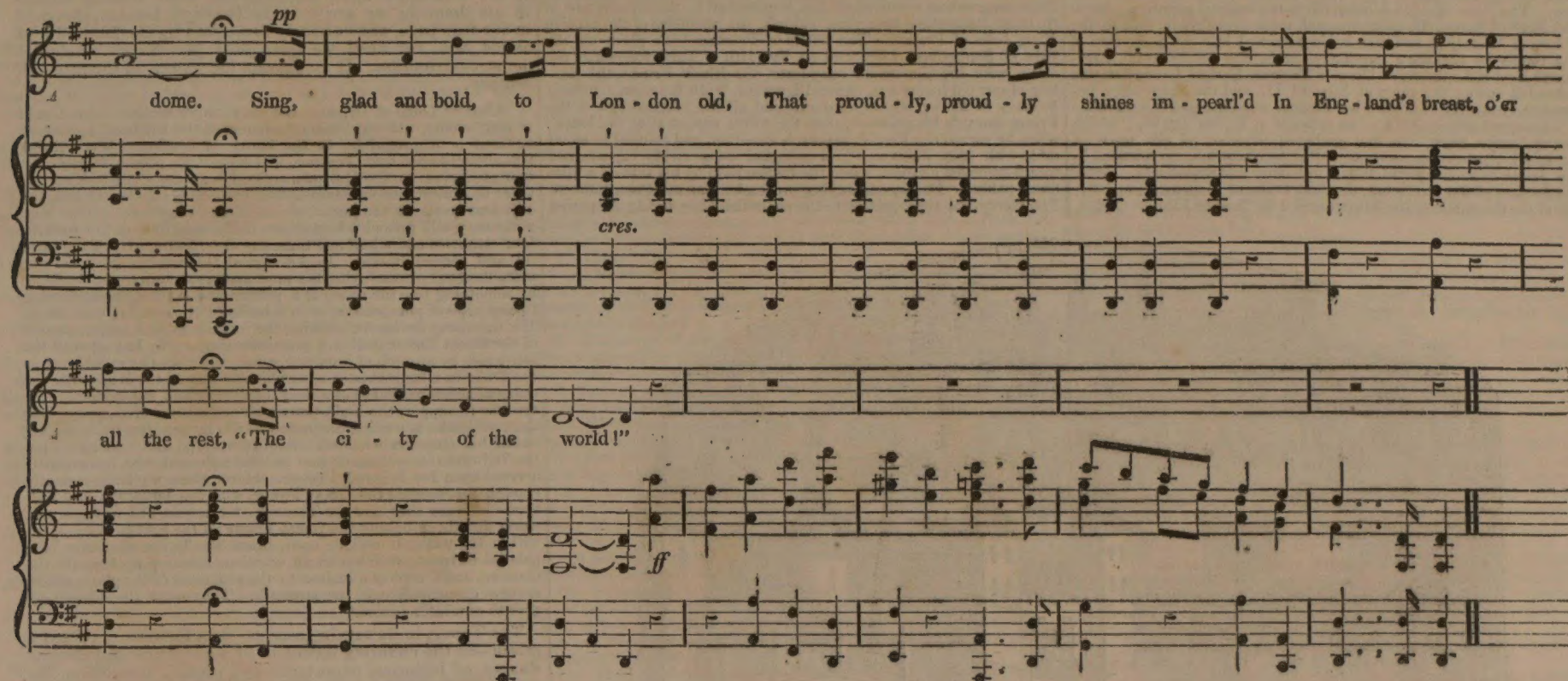
VOICE.

PIANOFORTE.

A spi - rit from a fai - ry world Track'd thro' the realms of

light, And saw the ci - ties of the earth Spread far be - neath her flight; And once her white wings

fur'd a-while O'er Lon - don's mighty home, And gave their dew - starr'd beau - ty rest On yon ca - the - dral



A SPIRIT from a fairy world
Tracked through the realms of light,
And saw the cities of the earth
Spread far beneath her flight!
And once her white wings furled awhile
O'er London's mighty home,
And gave their dew-starred beauty rest
On yon cathedral dome!

Fair curling clouds of silver rose
Soft through the morning air,
And London's eye of pride looked up
To catch the sun-glow there!
Then as the spirit gazed below,
Through all the misty light,
No dreamy grandeur of old worlds
Seemed half so vast and bright!

Proud, lusty Commerce burst alive
From out the bands of sleep!
The giant arms of shining Thames
Clasped forests to his deep!

The gold of empires seemed to find
Its wond'rous storehouse there!—
A lion—symbolizing wealth—
With London for his lair!

The kingly palace looking up
In regal grandeur now!
And the fair park—like Nature's kiss
Upon the city's brow!
And lo! though Misery's hovel's near
Prove life with Sorrow's leaven,
God's temples send their spiral tow'rs
To point the way to Heaven!

The Spirit felt within her heart
The glow of wild amaze,
And her sweet fairy eyes looked down
Blind-dazzled by their gaze!
"Farewell, bright view—for elfin land
My wing is now unfurled,
But, wonder-struck, I leave behind
THE CITY OF THE WORLD!"

*** This Song will be published with the Music to all the verses, in the usual music form, by Messrs. Duff and Hodgson, Oxford Street, by permission of the Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PRESENTIMENT.

A SCENE FROM A MS. TRAGEDY, BY J. A. WADE.

Look! how the world's poor people are amaz'd
At apparitions, signs and prodigies;
Whereon with fearful eyes they long have gaz'd,
Infusing them with dreadful prophecies!—SHAKESPEARE.

Scene, a Garden—Moonlight. Carlos and Maria.

Maria. How I do like the passing cloud to hide
The gazing moon!—Oh! what a lovely hour!
The spiders now are busy weaving threads,
Spun from the dew-drops, 'round the closing flow'rs!
When next the blossoms open all their webs
Will be undone—e'en like some other ties!—

Carlos. Whence is this gloom, Maria?
A scene like this should give no other care
But the dear sadness that a lover feels!
Look 'round thee, sweet! How stilly is the night!
Awake to peace, and leave the vision'd woes
Of sensibility asleep!—Look up!—
See!—what a heav'nly night!—

Maria. Indeed 'tis so:—
I never saw that orb so fair as now;—
Emerging, like a dream of Hope from out
The sickly slumber of Misfortune, flows
Its streamy lustre o'er that sable cloud!
Oh! if we could from some green alley view
The fairy elves in all their midnight mirth,
What dance and revelry they now must hold!
Methinks I see them, Carlos!—Some in chace
Of moonbeams broken on a streamlet's wave,
And others rolling swift a dew-drop down
The mouth of some bright shell!—But now, I'm sure,
This seems the folly of an idiot brain,
To picture in the semblance of reality,
What never yet had being save within
The regions of our Fancy!

Carlos. No!—go on—
For the sweet mixture that thy tongue has found,
Of seriousness and playful levity,
So well accords with this sweet time of night,
Oh!—I could listen 'till the morning dawn'd!
Go on, my nightingale!

Maria. I wish that I were like such fancied beings!
No thoughts save plans of wild divertisement—
No sorrow but what foggy night would give
In marring our wild waltz—all men's lost
In Hope's anticipated joys—no foe
But the red blight that would perchance destroy

Some flow'r we lov'd, or dew-berries on which
We purpos'd holding our sweet midnight feast—
Oh! what a life! How different—how blest!

Carlos. How's this, Maria?—ha! in tears!
Some trouble weighs upon thy heart—
Art thou unhappy, sweet?

Maria. Oh! heed it not.—
'Tis but th' indulgence of a gloomy thought!
I've heard of some who'll sit within the walls
Of an old ruin merely to give way
To melancholy though they like it not!—
'Tis so with me—I love not to be sad:
Yet when a pensive mood winds 'round my heart,
Wishing to free me from it, I sometime
Submit and feel a half-acknowledg'd bliss!

Carlos. Down on the river by this garden lies
A little barque if love remember well.—
Many a night, Maria, we have wak'd
The stilly sleeping of the moonlit wave
And chim'd a rippling music with the oar!
Thou hast enjoy'd those midnight roamings, love!
Let's to them now;—the happy stars above
Will shed their magic peacefulness upon thee,
And quiet all thy trembling fancies! Come,
'Twill calm thee, sweet!

Maria. I fear it will not now!
But yet I'll try—Oh! God! what is it thus
Weighs down my heart? dear life, my only life,
My Carlos let us in—my head grows sick!

[Weeps aloud.]

Carlos. The dews have chill'd thee, love! Let us return.
(As they are going out enter an Officer with guards.)

Officer. Is thy name Carlos?

Carlos. Yes—what wouldst thou have?

Officer. Thy person!

Maria. (Shrieks hysterically.) Ah! I—I—I knew it well,
[Swoons.]

MEMORY!

BY J. A. WADE, ESQ.

Where the waterfall raineth
Its mist in the glen,
And the wild-bird complaineth
Of wandering men
That break on its calm solitude—
There often reclining
Within my deep bow'r,
When evening's declining,
(My favourite hour)
I rave in a fanciful mood!

There I watch the light slumber
That steals o'er the skies,
And I reckon the number
Of stars as they rise
To hang out their blue lamps above:—
And I know by the glancing
Of light o'er the hill,
That the moon is advancing,
How solemn and still,
Like a Queen that we fear and we love!

'Tis there in the quiet
Of solitude's reign,
I escape from the riot,
The dullness—the pain
That the world in its livery wears:—
The brook slowly creeping
Along the green glade,
Just wakes me from sleeping,
While thoughtful I'm laid
Bedew'd in my memory's tears.

And oh! the sad pleasure,
Far, far through time's wave,
To see some heart-treasure
Long sunk in the grave,
Like a spirit of joy back return!—
But then, and for ever,
To know 'tis the shade
Of some flow'r that will never
Again bloom or fade,—
Oh! memory! then do we mourn!

SONNET.

To ———.

Dost thou remember a calm evening, when
We wander'd though an unfrequented way,
And all unconscious of our love (which then
Was in its promise, like a break of day)
We talk'd sweet things though sad!—Then first I knew
The thrilling pressure of thy gentle arm,
And gaz'd more fondly on the blessed blue
Of those dear eyes, round which the heav'nly charm
Of beauty shed such lustre, that I deem'd
Myself enchanted with some fairy one,
Some sylph or flow'r-child of which I had dream'd!
But soon, alas! the magic it was done—
For evening clos'd, and foot should homeward fall
To mix with fools and be—unnatural! W.

Continued from page 547.

bey. The date of 1245 is ascribed to the original erection. From the Earl of Savoy, the palace passed, most probably by gift, to the Friars of Mountjoy, and then again returned into the possession of the family by Eleanor's purchasing it for her son Edmund, afterwards Earl of Lancaster. His son Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded during the reign of Edward II., and the Savoy then became the property of his brother Henry, who enlarged it, and made it so magnificent in 1326, at an expense of 52,000 marks, ('which money,' says Stow, 'he had gathered together at the town of Bridgerike,') that there was, according to Knighton, no mansion in the realm to be compared with it in beauty and stateliness. After the decease of the Earl's son, the first Duke of Lancaster, in 1351, one of the daughters of the latter married the famous John of Gaunt,

who became in consequence the possessor of the Savoy. Six years later occurred an event which has bequeathed to the locality one of its most interesting memories, namely, the residence of the captive King John of France. The battle of Poitiers took place on the 18th of September, 1356, and on the 24th of April following, the King, with his illustrious conqueror, the Black Prince, the darling of our old historians, entered London. With the same touching delicacy of feeling which characterised all the proceedings of the Prince towards his prisoner, from their first supper after the battle, when he served the French monarch kneeling, and refused to sit at table with him, John was now mounted on a richly caparisoned cream-coloured charger, while the Prince rode by his side on a little black palfrey. The accompanying procession was most magnificent. The Savoy was appropriated to the use of the King during the period

of the link-boy's light, as he piloted some bibbing citizen to his domicile, we arrive at the Tower of London, sketched in our title page, and curiously illustrated by the fac-simile of an old MS., for which we again place Mr. Knight's volumes under contribution. It represents the Tower in the fifteenth century.

"Charles Duke of Orleans, and his younger brother John, Count of Angouleme, who were taken prisoners at the battle of Agincourt, suffered a long captivity in the Tower of London. We mention this circumstance here, because, in a copy of the poems of the Duke, now preserved in the Harleian collection in the British Museum, there is a most curious illumination respecting the Tower and the adjacent parts at the period of the Duke's captivity. The here given copy will furnish a better idea of the condition of this fortress four centuries and a half ago than any description, even if the most full and correct existed. In a design of this nature, the artist was more desirous of conveying the most complete notion of a building by something like the union of a picture and a plan, than adhering to any rules of perspective, even if he had been familiar with them. His ingenious device for showing the interior as well as the exterior of the Great Tower will not pass unnoticed. He has opened the south side by an arch of immense span: and there he exhibits to us the Duke in a large chamber, assiduously wooing the Muse with the unusual accompaniment of a body of guards and attendants. We are also to suppose the Duke possesses the property of ubiquity: and that, whilst he is writing his poems in the large room, he is looking out of his chamber window in the upper story, and walking within the bulwarks to welcome some faithful adherent who has recently arrived from his beloved France. Here, then, we have correctly enough represented the Great Tower, with the buildings and bulwarks between that and the Thames; the towers and walls on the west; and those behind the Great Tower on the north. The space within the walls, it will be seen, bears wholly the character of a palatial fortress; with no mean erections growing up beneath the massive walls, utterly unsuited to the character of the place, either as one of magnificence or strength. They were the parasitical growth of a later period."

The Tower, in its varying aspects—as a fortress, a palace, a prison—as the enduring record of by-gone scenes and circumstances of historical importance and poetical association, deserves at our hands more special notice than can be given at the end of a general article; such notice it receives, with illustrations of our own, both literary and pictorial, in our current number for the new year.

And now, for a word or two in conclusion. We have selected liberally from "London," and, in so doing, have paid Mr. Knight's volumes the best compliment they could receive.



THE TOWER IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

of his stay. 'And thither,' says Froissart, 'came to see him the King and Queen oftentimes, and made him great feast and cheer.' The negotiations as to John's ransom were long protracted, and it was not till October, 1360, that the terms were settled: when, all the parties being at Calais, the French King and twenty-four of his barons on the one side, and Edward with twenty-seven of his barons on the other, swore to observe the conditions, and John was liberated on the following day. We must rapidly follow his history to its conclusion. He returned to France; was unable to fulfil his portion of the treaty; and to add to his mortification, his son, the Duke of Anjou, entered Paris from Calais, where he had been permitted by the English, whose prisoner he was, to reside, and which he had only been enabled to leave by breaking his parole. These, and it is said various other (and more doubtful) circumstances,

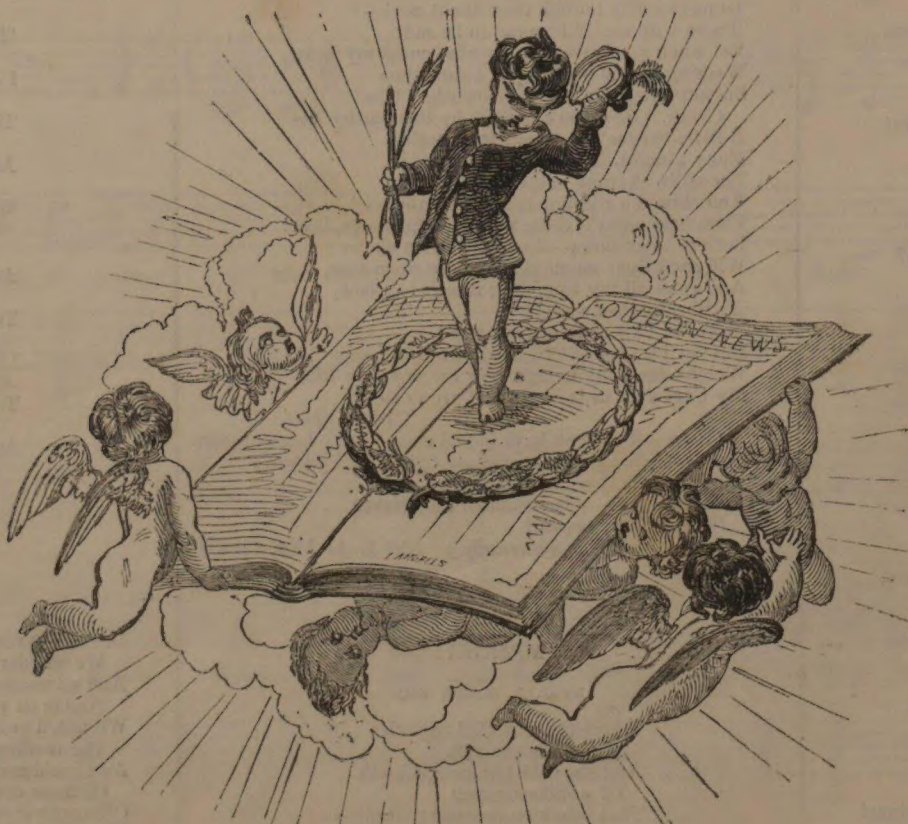
made him resolve upon a line of conduct which his courtiers vainly strove to drive him from by ridicule; and to the astonishment, no doubt, more or less, of all parties, he suddenly returned to London, where he was received with open arms by Edward, and took up his final residence at the Savoy. Under the date 1364, we find in Stow's Chronicles the following passage:—"The 9th day of April, died John, King of France, at the Savoy, beside Westminster; his corpse was honourably conveyed to St. Denis in France."

Continuing eastward, and passing through the city—the city in its old days, before gaslights and the new police had made the ways clear and the paths safe—while each house had its sign dangling in the palpable obscure of after-dark, their outlines ever and anon rendered more distinct by the smoky glare



LONDON AT NIGHT.

How that compliment is deserved, the extracts and engravings will themselves bear witness. Wood engraving owes much to the projector of the pictorial works, and with warm commendation of "London," for its philosophic, yet amusing character, we close our somewhat lengthy review.



CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR 1842.

JANUARY.

1. Exchequer Bill Forgery. Edward Beaumont Smith, the principal agent in the above extraordinary forgery, was this day removed to the Hulks, prior to his transportation to Australia.
6. Intelligence received from China mentions the capture of the fortress of Amoy by assault, without any loss on the part of the British.
10. A portion of the ransom paid by the Chinese for the evacuation of Canton, amounting to £550,000 sterling, arrives at the Royal Mint, London.
12. The British army in Cabool, under the command of General Elphinstone, having abandoned that place on the 6th instant, pursuant to a treaty with the Affghans, is at length totally destroyed in the Khoord Cabool Pass, to the number, with camp followers, of 13,000 persons; Lady Sale and other wives of officers having previously been delivered up as prisoners.
17. Prince Albert lays the first stone of the New Royal Exchange, in the city of London.
20. News arrives at Calcutta of the murder of Sir William McNaughton, by Akbar Khan, on the 25th December last.
21. Mr. Cresswell is appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.
23. His Majesty Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, lands at Greenwich, on a visit to her Majesty, for the purpose of standing sponsor for the infant Prince of Wales.
25. The Christening of the Prince of Wales at the Chapel Royal, Windsor. A banquet is given in St. George's Hall the same evening, which is attended by her Majesty and her illustrious guests. The expense incurred by this magnificent solemnity, and the succeeding festivities is said to have amounted to £200,000.—The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave a dinner to the poor in the neighbourhood of Trentham Hall on the occasion, and the event is celebrated with rejoicing in every part of the kingdom.
26. Presentation of colours to the 72nd Highlanders by the Duke of Wellington, at Windsor, in the presence of her Majesty.
28. Sir Robert Sale receives a letter from Sha Soojah, requiring him to give further hostages and to evacuate Jellalabad, with which he refuses to comply.
29. The Duke of Cleveland died at his house in St. James's-square. His Grace was born in 1766.
31. The Governor-General of India issues a public notification of the disasters in Cabool.

FEBRUARY.

3. Her Majesty, in person, opens the session of Parliament. The Address to the Queen in the House of Peers is moved by the Marquis of Abercorn, and seconded by the Earl of Dalhousie. In the Commons it is moved by Lord March, and seconded by Mr. Becket. No amendment is suggested in either house.
4. The King of Prussia embarks on board the Firebrand steam-packet at Woolwich on his return to Prussia.
5. Loss of the Viscount Melbourne, East Indiaman, on the Lucania shoal, in the China Sea.
7. The arrival of the overland mail brings news of the re-occupation of Chusan on the first of October, of the capture of Chinghae on the 10th, and of the perilous situation of the English troops in Cabool and Jellalabad.
9. Sir Robert Peel introduces his new Corn measure, which is principally an alteration of the sliding scale.
10. Lieut. Adams, of her Majesty's 88th regiment, is shot in a duel at Malta, by Capt. Levick, late of the 59th.
13. Oakhampton ancient Church, Devonshire, burnt down by accident.
15. Publication of a treaty of commerce between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia.
16. The House of Commons divides on Sir Robert Peel's motion on the corn laws; an amendment is moved by Lord John Russell, to the effect that a fixed duty of eight shillings per quarter should be laid on all foreign corn, in lieu thereof. The numbers are for the original motion 349; for the amendment 226—majority 123.
17. A shock of an earthquake felt in Cornwall.
18. In the House of Commons, Mr. Villiers moves for the abolition of all duties payable on the importation of foreign corn. The debate is adjourned.—The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is opened with great ceremony.
19. Explosion of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's powder-mill, at Hounslow Heath, by which two men are killed and three much wounded.—Accounts from Lisbon mention a revolution to have taken place in Portugal, in which the military joined, and the Charter of Don Pedro was proclaimed. The revolution was accomplished without bloodshed.—A severe shock of an earthquake throws down all the parapets, bastions, and the guard-houses, constructed by Sir Robert Sale, and demolishes a third part of the town of Jellalabad.
21. Akbar Khan attacks the foraging parties of the garrison of Jellalabad, and establishes a vigorous blockade of the town.—The Dutch emigrant farmers at Port Natal issue a manifesto declaring their independence.
21. Sir Robert Peel lays before the House of Commons the treaty signed by the Commissioners of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, for abolishing the slave-trade; France having declined being a party.
24. Conclusion of the corn-law debate. Mr. Villiers' motion is rejected by 303 to 90.
28. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visit Portsmouth. Explosion at Mr. D'Ernst's firework manufactory in Princes-street, Lambeth-walk, by which Mr. D'Ernst and three other persons are killed, the premises being totally destroyed. Lord Ellenborough arrives in India, and is immediately proclaimed Governor-General.

MARCH.

3. A Commission appointed in the House of Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to inquire into the forgery of certain Exchequer-bills, and to report thereon to the House.
5. At the annual dinner of the Russian Company, Baron Brunow, the Russian ambassador, reiterates the expressions of good feeling entertained by Russia towards England.
7. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin died at Schwerin, aged 41.
8. Lord F. Egerton moves for leave to bring in a bill to legalise marriages within certain degrees of affinity—viz., the marriage of a widower with a deceased wife's sister. The debate is adjourned.
9. The Affghans attack Candahar in the absence of General Nott, and are dispersed by the troops whom he had left in the garrison, leaving 600 killed.
10. The French Government orders an augmentation of their war steamers from 40 to 70.—The Chinese attempt to retake Ningpo and Chinghae, and are repulsed with considerable loss.
11. Sir Robert Peel brings forward his financial plan, imposing a tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes above £150 a-year, whether derived from property in land or the funds, or from personal exertions, at the same time reducing the duties on some foreign and colonial articles.
13. George Lucas, of Sion Gardens, Aldermanbury, in a fit of insanity murders his three children, aged ten, seven, and four years, and afterwards kills himself.
15. Lord F. Egerton's motion, relating to prohibited marriages, is lost by 123 to 100.—The British attack the Chinese at Tse-kee, a city 11 miles westward of Ningpo, and disperse them with a loss of 400 or 500.
16. Death of the Duke of Norfolk, aged 76. Count de Palen, the celebrated Swedish traveller and antiquarian, is assassinated at Rome, aged 80.—The Queen of Portugal gives birth to a son.
16. An absurd and silly prophecy that London would be destroyed this day by an earthquake, causes much alarm among many credulous persons, a vast number of whom left the metropolis.
18. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the convocation of the clergy, present addresses to the Queen, on the birth of the Prince of Wales.
19. Her Majesty and Prince Albert are entertained by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace.
20. The Earl of Macclesfield died, aged 87 years.—The Earl of

Munster commits suicide at his house in Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, by shooting himself with a pistol while in a state of temporary mental derangement. He was in his 49th year.

28. General England makes an unsuccessful attempt to force the pass between Quetta and Candahar, and is repulsed with the loss of 98 killed and wounded.

29. Opening of the two chests bequeathed to the University of Upsala by King Gustavus III., with a request that they should not be opened till fifty years after his death. They were found to contain papers relating to the court history of the time.

31. A destructive fire at New York, by which one hundred houses are destroyed and much property consumed.

APRIL.

1. Disastrous inundation at Derby.
2. Falling in of the Wallers Ash Tunnel, on the Southampton Railway, by which four men are killed.—A grand ball in Paris for the relief of the destitute English in that city, which is very numerously attended.
5. The official statement published this day, shows an increase in the revenue for the year just ended, of £687,941, and in the quarter of £111,332.—General Pollock forces the Kyber Pass, and occupies Al Musnid.
6. Discovery of the mutilated body of Jane Jones, who had been murdered by Daniel Good, a coachman in the service of Queen's Sheil, of Roehampton.
7. General Sale attacks and defeats Akbar Khan before the walls of Jellalabad, with the loss of 500 men.—Her Majesty holds a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which is remarkably splendid, and numerously attended.
9. Her Majesty creates Mr. Pirie a baronet, as being the new Lord Mayor on the day of the birth of the Prince of Wales.
11. The King of Saxony, and the Dukes of Beaufort, Buckingham, and Cleveland, and the Marquis of Salisbury, are invested with the Order of the Garter.
14. An abortive attempt is made by the Chinese to set fire to her Majesty's ships and transports, in the harbour of Tinghae, and the adjoining anchorage at Chusan.
16. Prince Albert is appointed Lord Warden of the Stannaries.—General Pollock effects a junction with General Sale, at Jellalabad, and establishes the authority of Thora Bas Khan, at Lahore.
18. The first reading of the Income Tax Bill is carried in the House of Commons by 288 to 191.
19. Lord Brougham's resolutions against the imposition of duties on corn, for the purposes either of protection or revenue, are negatived by 87 to 6.
20. Her Majesty reviews the 11th Hussars (his Royal Highness Prince Albert's Regiment) on Wimbledon Common.
23. General Elphinstone, the unfortunate commander of the troops in Cabool, died.
24. The sale of Horace Walpole's celebrated collection at Strawberry Hill commences by order of the Earl of Waldegrave, and extends over 40 days.—Grand entertainment by the Directors of the East India Company to the Marquis of Tweeddale and Sir George Arthur, on the occasion of their appointment to the Governorships of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.
28. General England's troops defeat the Affghans at Hykulzie.—Death of General Scott, aged 96, the oldest officer in her Majesty's service.
30. Lord Ellenborough, by a general order, decrees various military honours to the troops forming the garrison of Jellalabad.

MAY.

5. Great part of the city of Hamburg is consumed by fire, one thousand and thirty-four houses are burnt, and the damage is estimated at £2,000,000.—Timothy Daly, a policeman stationed at Islington is fired at and killed by Thomas Cooper, a footpad, of whom he was in pursuit. Charles Moss, another police constable, and Thomas Motte, a baker, also dangerously wounded, whilst endeavouring to secure Cooper.
7. The town of Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 10,000 lives lost.
8. Dreadful accident on the railroad between Versailles and Meudon, by which 73 persons are killed and 150 severely wounded.
9. General England joins his forces to those of General Nott, at Candahar.
12. A magnificent fancy dress ball is given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, her Majesty appearing in the dress of Queen Philippa, and Prince Albert in that of her husband Edward III. A series of elaborate illustrations of this festival are given in the first part of the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."
14. ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS started.
22. Prince Albert presides in court, for the first time, as Lord Warden of the Stannaries.
23. Execution of Daniel Good, for the murder of Jane Jones.
25. The Derby Stakes are won by Colonel Anson's b. c. Attilla. Lord Verulam's b. c. Robert de Gorham second. Twenty-four started.
26. Grand ball at the Italian Opera House, for the benefit of the Spitalfields Weavers, which is honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.
30. A fellow named Francis, about twenty years of age, attempts to shoot the Queen with a pistol, as her Majesty is proceeding down Constitution Hill, to Buckingham Palace, in an open carriage with Prince Albert.

JUNE.

3. Her Majesty issues a proclamation for regulating the weight of the gold coin.—Destruction of the East India ship Vansittart, by fire at Bombay.
4. A grand review of cavalry on Wormwood Scrubs by her Majesty.—Mr. Hennell, chemical operator at Apothecaries' Hall, is killed by the explosion of a quantity of fulminating mercury, which he was preparing for the East India Company.
5. The Emperor of China issues a proclamation calling on his soldiers to exterminate the English.
8. Lord Congleton, (formerly Sir Henry Parnell), commits suicide, at his residence in Cadogan Place. His lordship was 66 years of age.
10. Destruction by fire of the Cornwallis East Indiaman, at Bombay.
16. Her Majesty holds a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which is extremely brilliant, and very numerously attended.—The British forces, on this and several following days, attack the Chinese fortifications on the Yang-tse-Kiang river, which are captured, together with 364 pieces of artillery.
17. John Francis, convicted at the central Criminal Court, at the Old Bailey, of high treason, in attempting to assassinate her Majesty.
17. The King and Queen of the Belgians arrive at Buckingham Palace on a visit to her Majesty.
21. Died, Frederick Yates, the well-known actor and theatrical manager.
23. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch give a grand fête at Queensbury Villa, to her Majesty the Queen, to the Queen Dowager, to several branches of the Royal family, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and about 500 of the nobility.
30. The Earl of Leicester, formerly Mr. Coke of Norfolk, died, aged 90.

JULY.

2. Her Majesty graciously receives John Francis, and commutes his sentence to transportation for life.
3. A deformed boy, named John William Bean, taken into custody for levelling a pistol at the Queen, as her Majesty was proceeding with Prince Albert to the Chapel Royal.
4. The Duke of Northumberland installed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Lord Lyndhurst installed High Steward. Execution of Thomas Cooper, for the murder of Daly, the policeman.
5. The official returns of the revenue, show a decrease on the quarter of £26,427.
9. Sixty-two persons, principally English emigrants, are killed by the explosion of the boiler of the steam-boat Shamrock, on her way to Upper Canada.
12. The Duke of Cambridge presides at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Bristol. Sir

Robert Peel brings in a bill for the better protection of the Queen's person.

13. The Duke of Orleans is thrown out of his carriage on the road from Neuilly to Paris, and killed on the spot.

14. The London and Birmingham Railway Company hold their half-yearly meeting. The report states the gross receipts for the preceding six months to have been £393,731; and the total expenditure £186,700. A dividend of 5 per cent. on the half-year was declared.

18. At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company a dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months is agreed to.

19. The House of Commons rejects a motion for rendering the colony of South Australia liable for all moneys advanced to it.

23. Thunder-storm in the metropolis and surrounding counties of Kent, Surrey, and Essex. Several persons are killed; and many buildings, including the church of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, are struck by the electric fluid.

AUGUST.

3. In a contest between Mr. Chapman and Mr. Wallace, the former wins the silver skulls, the emblem of the amateur championship of the Thames.—Funeral of the Duke of Orleans in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Nothing could exceed the magnificence and grandeur of the ceremony.

9. The cotton-spinners of Ashton-on-Lyne march to Manchester, where they are joined by others, who successively visit most of the mills in the town, and compelled the workmen to "turn-out."

10. General Nott abandons Candahar, and at the head of a force of 7,000 men moves towards Cabul in the direction of Ghuznee.

13. Her Majesty in person prorogues the session of Parliament.—The mob in Manchester increase in audacity, being aided by an accession of numbers from Oldham, Ashton, Staleybridge, Dukerfield, Hyde, Stockport, &c. Several mills are attacked, and the police and military pelted with stones and severely beaten. For several days the town is at the mercy of the mob, and the authority of the magistrates at an end.

13. Troops and artillery are marched from all quarters to the manufacturing districts, and the Queen issues a proclamation offering a reward of £50 for the discovery of the authors, abettors, or perpetrators of the outrages. At Preston several of the mob are shot by the 72nd, after the reading of the Riot Act.

19. Jane Cooper, a servant girl, committed suicide by leaping from the Monument.

20. General Pollock commences his forward movement upon Cabool.

25. Bean is tried and convicted at the Old Bailey of a misdemeanour, in attempting to discharge a pistol at the Queen, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—Wreck of the Abercrombie Robinson and Waterloo transports, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. All hands on board the former vessel were saved; but out of 330 persons on board the latter, 189, principally convicts, were drowned.

29. Her Majesty embarks at Woolwich, on board the Royal George Yacht, for Scotland.—A treaty of peace is signed at Nankin, between Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese High Commissioners; the Chinese agreeing to pay 21,000,000 dollars in the course of three years, to throw open the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; to cede Hong-Kong to England in perpetuity, to release all prisoners, and henceforth to conduct the intercourse between both nations on terms of perfect equality.

30. General Nott, with one-third of his force, attacks and defeats Shumsooden, governor of Ghuznee, who had come out with all his army, capturing two guns, and the whole of his ammunition, tents, &c.

31. The treaty between this country and the United States of America agreed upon, on the part of England by Lord Ashburton.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert land at the Granton pier, Edinburgh, from the Royal George Yacht, and proceed immediately to Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.
5. The British expedition anchors off Nankin.—The Queen holds a court in Scotland, at Dalkeith Palace, which is attended by the principal nobility and gentry of that country.
9. Wreck of the Russian line-of-battle-ship, Ingemanland, two miles of Christiansand, with loss of 400 of the crew.
10. The Archduke Frederick of Austria, nephew of the Emperor, arrives in England on a visit to her Majesty.
13. Major-General Pollock completely defeats Akbar Khan, at the head of 16,000 men, at Tezeen, and on the Huft Kotul.
14. General Nott defeats the Affghans under Shumsooden, Sultan Jan, and others.
15. Her Majesty leaves Dalkeith Palace, and embarks at Granton pier, on board the Trident steamer, on her return to England.
16. Major-General Pollock encamps on the race-course of Cabool.
17. Her Majesty arrives at Woolwich on her return from Scotland.
21. The whole of the prisoners, who were in the power of Akbar Khan in Afghanistan, amounting to 115 persons, arrive at the British camp at Cabool.
24. Her Majesty orders a special commission for the counties of Lancaster and Stafford, to try the persons engaged in the late riots.
26. The Marquis of Wellesley, one of the most celebrated statesmen of his age, died at his residence, Kingston House, Brompton, in his 83rd year.
29. Aldermen T. Wood and Humphrey having been returned by the Common Hall to the Court of Aldermen, to serve the office of Lord Mayor, the choice of the court falls upon Alderman Humphrey, in the room of Alderman T. Wood.—Appointment of new Bishops of Barbadoes, Antigua, Guiana, Gibraltar, and Tasmania.

OCTOBER.

1. The Governor-General of India proclaims the intended evacuation of India.
2. Opening of the special commission at Stafford, to try the persons concerned in the late riots.
8. The remains of the late Marquis of Wellesley interred in the interior of the Chapel of Eton College.
22. Grace Darling, the heroine of the Fern Islands, dies of consumption, at Bamburgh, in her 25th year.
23. The caisson on the Goodwin Sands, intended for a lighthouse, is destroyed during a storm, in which two ships are wrecked.—An enormous fish, of the whale species, is caught in the Thames, off Deptford pier.
29. Died of apoplexy, Allan Cunningham. His last literary work, the life of the late Sir David Wilkie, the artist, was completed only two days before his death.

NOVEMBER.

2. Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle, at which Parliament was further prorogued to the 13th December.—Violent storm in Madeira.
4. Destructive fire at Mr. Charles Pooley's cotton-mill, Ancoats, Manchester, and loss of six lives.
6. Died, aged 63 years, William Hone, the well-known author of the "Every-Day Book," and other works.
7. Mr. Pritchard is elected bailiff of the borough of Southwark, in the room of the late Mr. Holmes.
9. Earthquake at Montreal and other places in Canada.
10. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Walmer Castle, which is given up to their use by the Duke of Wellington.
13. Insurrection at Barcelona, occasioned by the attempt to introduce a cart laden with wine into the city, without payment of duty, and the dispersion, by the troops, of a mob who had overpowered the guard at the gate. The National Guards join the rioters.—Wreck of the Reliance, East Indiaman, from China to London, off Merlemont, 22 miles south of Boulogne. Of 116 persons on board, seven only escaped with their lives.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert visit Dover.
15. After three hours' fighting in the streets of Barcelona, between the troops and the National Guard, the captain-general, seeing

the houses in the possession of his opponents, and having lost 500 of his men, killed or wounded, retreats to the citadel with his staff and two regiments.

18. John C. Colt anticipates his execution this day at New York for the murder of Samuel Adams, by stabbing himself with a dirk knife in his prison cell, a few hours after his marriage to Caroline Henshaw.

19. Death of Frances Bennet in Gloucester gaol, to which place she had been committed on a charge, on her own confession, of having murdered her six children.

20. Re-opening of the Temple Church for Divine service, after the restoration of that edifice to its original state.

22. Meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League at Manchester to raise £50,000 for furthering the objects of the league.

23. The news of the victories in Afghanistan, and the treaty of peace with China, is announced by the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

24. The Queen and Prince Albert honour Ramsgate with a visit, and are received with every demonstration of respect.

29. The formidable, 80-gun ship, grounds 14 miles to the westward of Barcelona, and is got off the next day after sustaining considerable damage.

DECEMBER.

3. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, &c., returned from Walmer to Windsor Castle.

3. Death of the Countess of Munster.—The inhabitants of Barcelona having refused to surrender at discretion, according to the terms dictated by Espartero, the bombardment of the town commences.

4. Barcelona capitulates to General Van Halen, who issues a proclamation requiring the inhabitants to give up arms of all descriptions.—An overland express from China and India states that the Emperor of China has accepted the treaty with this country of the 29th of August.—Afghanistan has been evacuated, and all the prisoners released.

8. Accident on the London and Birmingham Railway, by the breaking of the axle-tree of the engine of the Aylesbury up-train, by which three persons are much injured, and one killed.

10. Parliament further prorogued to Thursday the 2nd of February, then to meet for the dispatch of business.—Lord Hill expired at his seat, Hardwick Grange, near Shrewsbury. His Lordship was born on the 11th of August, 1772.—The Town Council of Edinburgh, by a majority of 18 to 3, resolve to erect a monument to the memory of the Scotch Reformers of 1792.

14. A disastrous fire happens at a house in Little Prescott-street, Goodman's-yard, Minorities, inhabited by lodgers, which causes the death of eight persons. The fire broke out at ten o'clock in the evening, and was occasioned by a person preparing Dutch drops, which ignited.

16. Died, of a brain-fever, at her ladyship's residence, Euston-street, the Countess of Denbigh.

18. A war contribution of 12,000,000 reals is imposed by the Captain-General, on the inhabitants of Barcelona. The inhabitants protest against it, and are informed that those who refuse to pay will be sent to the galleys.

25. During the celebration of mass at a Roman Catholic chapel in Galway, a cry having arisen that the gallery was giving way, 30 persons were killed in attempting to escape.—The New York packet-ship, Independence, arrives at Liverpool with the message of the President of the United States, announcing, amongst other matters, the settlement of the differences between England and that country.

28. The parishioners of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, resolve, at a public meeting, that the dietary allowed to the poor of the parish by the Poor Law Commissioners, and which, on application, they had refused to increase, is insufficient, and that application be made to Parliament on the subject.

31. The great seal of England is affixed to the treaty recently ratified between Great Britain and China, and forwarded to the War Office for transmission to the "Celestial" Empire.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The following are among the most valuable and important inventions patented in 1842, in some of which the specifications have not yet been enrolled:—

NEW MOTIVE POWER (by means of carbonic acid, and also by a peculiar application of heated air). Isham Bagges, chemist, King's-square, London. The object of this invention is to construct machinery and apparatus in a suitable manner for the employment of certain chemical matters to evoke carbonic acid gas, the pressure of which acted against a piston produces motive power; the gas then passes from the cylinder into a vessel containing chemical substances which absorb the carbonic acid, and thus for a time destroy its force. By a repetition of these changes, using the same material over and over again, an engine may be constructed occupying small space, and possessing immense power, derivable from the carbonic acid when in the form of gas.

SIGNALS ON RAILWAYS.—John Edwards, of Shoreditch, warehouseman. This is an improvement effected in communicating signals from a train to a station, or from one train to another, by means of various combinations of lamps by night, and of thin plates placed in different positions during the day.

SHIP BUILDING.—Alfred Jeffrey, of Lloyd-street, Pentonville, gentleman. This invention consists in a new method of preparing masts, spars, and other wood for ship building and various other purposes by the use of a vegetable glue which is insoluble in water, and more elastic than that in ordinary use, made with a proportion of caoutchouc, according as it is more or less exposed to atmospheric action, mixed with naphtha and gum-lac. This composition is used to join together the severed parts of masts, spars, or other pieces of wood, and also to remedy defects in what are called "shaky pieces."

SHEATHING SHIPS.—John Norton, of 23, Upper Berkeley-street. This is a mode of sheathing the bottoms of ships by means of electrical action. The bottom of the vessel is covered with a varnish or coating of resin, the vessel is then placed in a solution of copper and other suitable metals, upon which a powerful galvanic action is produced, causing the metallic particles to be deposited upon the bottom and sides of the vessel, thereby forming a sheathing of any thickness that may be desired.

COVERING METALS.—W. H. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts. This is a mode of using the electric principle for the covering of inferior with the more precious metals; secondly, for colouring metallic surfaces by the addition of gallic acid (in water, ether, or alcohol) to the metallic solution intended to be precipitated; and also a method of colouring polished surfaces of copper by exposing them to the vapour of sulphurated hydrogen; by which means various and very brilliant colours in ornamental patterns are obtained upon the copper. It is also used for the purpose of obtaining metallic specula or mirrors, by taking an electrotype cast from a polished spherical metallic surface, and exposing it to vapours, as above described, until it is perfectly whitened, producing a speculum less liable than others to tarnish or oxydate by any subsequent exposure to the atmosphere.

COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—R. Beard, coal merchant, Earl-street, Blackfriars. This is a mode of colouring the ordinary photographic portraits, by depositing on them different colours in a finely powdered state. A piece of glass is placed over the portrait, and the parts requiring to be coloured are carefully traced upon it with a fine brush and suitable colouring matter. Upon this glass tracing paper is laid, showing through it the form traced; this part is then cut out, the glass removed, and the paper placed upon the portrait itself, leaving only those parts exposed which are required to be tinted, upon which the prepared colours are deposited, and in a few moments the tint becomes firmly fixed. Drapery and other matters are also tinted by the same process.

PRINTING AND EMBOSING.—Edward Palmer, of Newgate-street, philosophical instrument maker. This is an invention in the first

place for obtaining surfaces for relief printing, by means of the electrotype process, by etching the subject through a light coloured composition on a darkened metal surface. Secondly, for obtaining surfaces of copper to be printed from in the ordinary manner of line or zinc engravings. Thirdly, a similar surface by engraving on the metal the desired object, by the application of a composition in a similar manner and the ordinary inking process, to build up surfaces; and lastly, for obtaining embossing surfaces by the electrotype process or by a cast in plaster of Paris.

PURIFYING SMOKE, GASES AND NOXIOUS VAPOURS.—J. Headley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, gent. This is an apparatus for wasting smoke, gases and vapours, charged with unconsumed carbon, or other chemical matters of a noxious character, by which means the draft of the chimney becomes improved, the smoke effectually purified, and the matter deposited therefrom rendered valuable. This improvement is effected by combining two or more ascending flues with descending flues, by inclined or sloping passages at their upper ends, showers of water falling down the descending flues into suitable reservoirs below, leaving a space above the water for the gas or smoke to pass into the next ascending flue, and also the combining an ascending and descending flue by means of an inclined passage, where the water is continually dripping down, and thus purifying the smoke in certain furnaces.

CLEANING CHIMNEYS AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES THEREIN.—Sir S. Desanges, Kt. K.B., of Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square. This apparatus consists of a jointed rod, formed so as to bend in any direction the chimney may require, having at one part an universal joint with a concave socket, and also a plate resting on a spring, the peculiar tendency of which keeps it straight, and on the upper part being inclined it moves in any direction required. There are two rollers to facilitate the movement of the rod up and down. The apparatus for extinguishing fires in chimneys is an expanding brush, made of wire, with a coiled spring, having a constant tendency to force out certain smaller tubes; by this means the draft of air is effectually closed and the fire extinguished.

MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS AND TILES.—R. Irving, gentleman, of Princes-street, Rotherhithe. This is an ingenious mode of making bricks and tiles, by moulding the brick earth in a certain manner, and combining a series of cutters. The machine used in this invention would require a lengthened description, in order to be clearly understood.

MANUFACTURE OF STARCH FROM RICE.—W. T. Berger, gentleman, of Upper Homerton, Middlesex. This is an application of alkaline salt to rice, whereby the gluten or starch is separated therefrom. Secondly, the manufacture of starch, by submitting rice to a fermenting process. Thirdly, the combination of alkaline salt with the process of fermentation; and fourthly, a mode of colouring starch, by the application of artificial ultra marine.

SOAP.—E. E. Perkins, of Norwood, Surrey, gentleman. This is a mode of obtaining soap from soap-suds, by means of precipitation. The "suds" are run into an open cask, and kept in a covered building secure from the weather. In the course of a few days the supernatant liquor is drawn off, and afterwards the precipitated matter also, to which a proportion of lime is added to disengage the ammonia; it is then strained and dressed with caustic soda, the result being a soap like that generally used for scouring purposes. The process is slightly varied, according to the nature of the manufacture from which the soapy matter is obtained. By an alteration of some of the materials a finer soap may be made.

FIREARMS.—Alexander Rosseau, manufacturer, Strand. (A communication from abroad). This is a mode of applying an apparatus to firearms, containing a number of detonating caps, which are successively brought on to the nipple of the gun by the act of cocking, in such manner that it may be repeatedly discharged, according to the supply contained in the apparatus. The caps are so arranged in the chamber, that they cannot be improperly put on.—By this invention, the time and trouble of placing the caps on the nipple by hand is saved, and they are also secured from the dampness of the atmosphere.

REINS AND BRIDLES.—J. Read, Regent-street, machinist. This invention relates to a mode of making reins and bridles in such a manner as to act on two powers of leverage at the same time, whereby a single rein will be equal to two under the old process.

HORSE-SHOES.—H. R. Rodway, of Birmingham, wine-merchant. These horse-shoes are made of bar-iron, rolled, with a groove therein, at least three-eighths of an inch wide. Such is the depth of the groove, that the pressure of the foot is principally sustained by the outer and inner edges; the horse being thus enabled to take a firmer hold of the ground, and the accidents occasioned by slipping, arising from the ordinary construction of shoes, being in a great measure prevented.

CUTTING CORKS.—T. Lachaun, of Titchfield-street, Soho, mechanic. This is a machine for cutting and squaring corks for bottles, by means of a revolving wheel, and other parts acting therewith, by which an immense saving of labour will be effected.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PLAITED FABRICS.—Christopher Nicholls, of York Road, gentleman. The object of this invention is to manufacture plaited fabrics by weaving in a loom. This is effected by dividing the warp into separate sets, and causing the various parts to be delivered at different speeds, as the weaving of the warp proceeds.

LAMPS.—J. Taylor, of Birmingham, brass-founder. This is a lamp for burning fatty matters which are not in a liquid state. A chamber is formed for this fatty matter to be deposited in, and it is melted by means of hot water, contained in another vessel, just previous to lighting the lamp.

COMBUSTION OF GAS.—G. Roccius, of New-road, Shepherd's-bush, gentleman. This improvement consists in applying, above the jet-holes, two or more concentric cylinders, in addition to, and within the usual chimney of glass, according to a certain arrangement of parts.

MANURE.—J. C. Daniell, Tiverton Mills, near Bath. This patent is for preparing and applying certain substances called ligneous matter, or manure, including all descriptions of wood, peat, turf, &c., reducing them to powder by machinery, assisted by dry quick lime, and intermixing them together.

FOOD FOR CATTLE.—J. C. Daniell, of Tiverton. This is a patent for rendering all kinds of wood, brambles, furze, and gorse, into food for cattle, by grinding and reducing them to powder. Also for preparing grass, straw, or halm, for cattle, by placing it in a vat, mixed with double its weight of newly-cut grass, and then surrounding the vat by steam for 24 hours, thus saturating the straw with the moisture arising from the grass.

LIVING UNDER WATER.—Vigers, Russell-square, gentleman. The object of this extraordinary invention is to enable persons to live under water without any communication with the surface, but as the specification is not yet enrolled the process cannot, at present, be described.

INSTRUMENT FOR INDICATING THE APPROACH OF ROCKS, &c.—J. L. Clement, of St. Martin's-lane. This instrument is constructed on the ascertained fact, that the temperature of water varies according to the proximity of rocks, shoals, &c. A hole is proposed to be perforated in the ship's bottom, and a thermometer placed in such a position as to be acted upon by the water; thus giving timely notice of the approach of danger.

The total number of English patents which have passed the great seal during the last twelve months, amounts to 368, exclusive of a very large number for Scotland and Ireland.

VENERATION OF MAHOMETTANS FOR THE KORAN.

The followers of Mahomet dare not so much as touch the venerated Koran without being first washed or legally purified; and, lest they should do this inadvertently, they write on the cover or label, "Let none touch it but they who are clean." They read it with great reverence, and never hold it below their girdles. They swear by it; consult it on all important occasions; carry it with them to war; write sentences of it on their banners; adorn it with gold and precious stones; and, if possible, prevent its ever being in the possession of persons of a different persuasion, though they have it translated into the Persian, Javese, Malayan, and other languages; but, out of respect to the original Arabic, these versions are generally interlinear.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE IN 1842.

JANUARY 15.—By special licence, Major E. Bagot, 60th Royal Rifles, son and heir of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, and nephew of the Earl of Jersey, to Mathilde, relict of the late Oswald Perkins, Esq.

18.—George Drummond Grange, Esq., Major in the Hanoverian Service, to the Hon. Marianne Drummond, only daughter of the Viscount and Viscountess Strathallan.

20.—The Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Savile, third son of the Earl of Mexborough, to Emily Brand Hale, eldest daughter of W. Hale, Esq., of Walden Park.

FEBRUARY 3.—The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, to Clara Latouche Vicars, eldest daughter of the late Captain Vicars, Royal Engineers.

24.—By special licence, the Viscount Pollington, eldest son of the Earl of Mexborough, to the Lady Rachel Catherine Walpole, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Orford.

MARCH 1.—By special licence, the Earl of Morley, to Harriet Sophia, relict of the late W. Coryton, Esq., of Pentille Castle, Cornwall.

4.—D. S. Ker, Esq., M.P., to the Hon. Anna Dorathea Blackwood, youngest daughter of Hans Lord Dufferin and Claneboye.

10.—Captain Hammer, brother to Sir John Hammer, Bart., to Victoria Conroy, youngest daughter of Sir John Conroy, Bart.

10.—Captain Douglas, Prince Albert's Hussars, to Rosa, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir A. Paget, G.C.B.

20.—By special licence, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart., to Margaret, widow of the late Robert Alges, Esq.

29.—The Rev. E. Moore to the Lady Harriet Montague Scott, youngest sister of the Duke of Buccleuch.

31.—The Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P., to the Lady Emily Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor.

APRIL 6.—Baron Charles de Rothschild, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late H. M. D. Rothschild.

MAY 11.—The Hon. Capt. George W. F. Liddell, Scots Fusilier Guards, son of Lord Ravensworth, to Miss Cecil Elizabeth Wellesley, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, D.D.

12.—The Hon. Henry Legge, brother of the Earl of Dartmouth, to Miss Rogers.

17.—Lieut.-General Sir John Hanbury to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.

23.—The Hon. George Lyddell, third son of Lord Ravensworth, to Louisa, second daughter of the Hon. General Meade.

28.—H. B. Jones, Esq., M.D., to the lady Millicent Acheson, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford.

JUNE 14.—The Rev. T. Legh Claughton, to the Hon. Julia Susanna, sister of the present Lord Ward.

15.—The Marquis of Waterford to the Hon. Louisa Stewart, only unmarried daughter of Lord Stewart de Rothesay, Ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg.

15.—The Hon. and Rev. Edward Harbottle Grimston, second son of the Earl of Verulam, to Frances, eldest daughter of John Morier, Esq.

16.—The Hon. Miss Preston, only daughter of Lord Viscount Gormanstown, to M. E. Corbally, Esq., M.P. for Meath.

23.—Sir T. Edward Winnington, Bart., M.P. for Bewdley, to Anna Helena, eldest daughter of Sir Compton Donville, Bart.

28.—Viscount Emlyn, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, to Sarah Mary, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish.

28.—The Earl of Desart, M.P. to Lady Elizabeth Campbell, third daughter of the Earl and Countess Cawdor.

30.—H. C. Butler, Esq., fourth son of the late Hon. A. Danvers, to Cecilia Agnes, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.

30.—The Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, third son of the Earl of Jersey, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth de Reede Ginkle, sister of the Earl of Athlone.

JULY 7.—By special licence, A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P., to the Lady Mildred Cecil, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

12.—Sir H. Hervey Bruce, Bart., to Mary Ann, only daughter of Sir J. Clifton, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Nottingham.

12.—Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S., to Harriet, widow of Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.

28.—C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P., to the Hon. Julia, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Leigh.

AUGUST 2.—Major Gage, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Miss Henrietta Beauclerk, youngest daughter of the Rev. Lord F. Beauclerk, and cousin to the Duke of St. Alban's.

3.—The Right Hon. Lord Templemore, to Miss Paget, daughter of Lady Augusta Paget, and niece of the Marquis of Anglessea.

4.—By special licence, the Right Hon. the Earl Cornwallis, to Julia, fourth daughter of T. Bacon, Esq., of Redlands, Berks.

6.—By special licence, the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, to Augusta Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir R. F. Russell, Bart.

8.—The Hon. C. W. Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, and M.P., to Mary second daughter of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.

9.—H. Marryatt, Esq., to Matilda, daughter of the Right Hon. General Lord E. Somerset, and cousin to the Duke of Beaufort.

9.—The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Bayning, to Emma, only daughter of the late W. H. Fellowes, Esq.

10.—By special licence, Fulke Grenville Howard, Esq., to Adela, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. F. Neville.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Sir J. H. Williams, Bart., to Lady Sarah Amherst, only daughter of Earl Amherst.

8.—The Hon. F. G. Hood, brother of Viscount Hood, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir G. Hamond, Bart., and K.C.B.

8.—Count Louis Marie d'Ursel to Mlle. De Rumigny, daughter of the French Ambassador at Brussels.

OCTOBER 17.—G. Shee, Esq., eldest son of Sir M. A. Shee, President of the Royal Academy, to Jane Seymour, third daughter of Sir J. T. de Trafford, Bart.

17.—By special licence, John Trent, Esq., nephew of Lords Clare, Dunally, Glengall, and Westmeath, to Sophia, second daughter of Sir H. R. Carden, Bart.

DECEMBER 13.—Sir Charles Des Vaux, to the Lady Cecilia Paulet, daughter of the Marquis of Winchester.

MORTALITY IN HIGH LIFE IN 1842.

English, Irish, and Scotch Peers having seats in the House of Lords:—Duke of Cleveland, K.G. Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Marquis of Hertford, K.G., Marquis of Wellesley, K.G., Earl of Egmont, Earl Ferrers, Earl of Ludlow, Earl of Macclesfield, Earl of Munster, Viscount Good, Viscount Hill, Lord Berwick, Lord Congleton, Lord Gray, Lord Manners, Lord Rodney, Lord Rolle, Lord Rossmore, Lord Teynham—two peers of this name have died.—Lord Vivian.

The following Scotch and Irish Peers without seats:—Earl of Erne, I., Lord Polwarth, S., Lord Somerville, S.

Among the Clergy:—Bishop of Chichester, Bishop of Cashel, Bishop of Dromore, Bishop of Ossory, Bishop of Meath.

The following Sons and Relatives of Peers:—Lord William Montague, Lord Henry Russell, Lord Edward Clinton, Lord Evelyn Stuart, Lord Robert E. H. Somerset.

Members of Parliament.—J. Jones, Esq., Sir William Rae, Bart., Sir William Young, Bart.

Baronets.—Sir D. Campbell, Sir A. Chichester, Sir J. Caldwell, Sir R. J. Honyman, Sir W. Houston, Sir T. D. Hesketh, Sir T. Haggerston, Sir G. W. T. Jervis, Sir A. Leith, Sir M. O'Loughlin, Sir R. Mahon, Sir H. D. Massey, Sir W. H. M'Naughten, Sir W. Murray, Sir J. Rowley, Sir R. Rickards, Sir L. Smith, Sir J. Sinclair, Sir F. T. Vane, Sir G. T. Walker.

Knights.—Sir W. A. Alexander, Sir E. W. C. Astley, Sir A. Burnes, Sir W. Beattie, Sir C. Bell, Sir E. Currey, Sir J. Cross, Sir H. Digby, Sir C. Doyle, Sir F. B. Hill, Sir E. B. Halahan, Sir H. Hussey, Sir J. Jeff, Sir J. Littledale, Sir J. Lyon, Sir J. Lawford, Sir J. Meade, Sir W. Nicholas, Sir R. Ouseley, Sir R. K. Porter, Sir J. Spittal, Sir W. Wilson, Sir W. Woods, Sir J. Waters, Sir F. Wetherall.